



# The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1896.

## Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held on January 9, the following were elected Fellows of the Society: Mr. John Henry Oglander, Nunwell, Brading, I.W.; Mr. Roanden Albert Henry Bickford-Smith, M.A., 45, North Bailey, Durham; Mr. Maberly Phillips, Grafton Road, Whitley, Northumberland; Mr. Henry Tennyson Folkard, Colmfield, Wigan; Mr. Matthew Righton Webb, 11, Kensington Court, W.; Dr. Francis Elgar, F.R.S.E., 18, York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.; the Rev. Walter John Bruce Richards, D.D., St. Charles's College, Notting Hill, W.; Mr. Everard William Barton, Warstone House, Bewdley; Mr. David Herbert Somerset Cranage, M.A., The Old Hall, Wellington, Salop; and Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., 16, Maida Vale, W. M. Edouard Naville, D.C.L., of Geneva, was also elected an Honorary Fellow.

The following is a list of those communications to the Society which have been promised for the remainder of the present session: On an Inventory of Relics in the Abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer, 1465; by Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.; on a Mithraic Temple discovered at Burham, Kent; by George Payne, Esq., F.S.A., local secretary; on the Figures of Saints found on Devonshire Screens; by C. E. Keyser, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.; on the Painted *Tabula* discovered in Norwich Cathedral Church in 1847, with remarks on some paintings in the Church of St. Michael-at-Plea; by J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A.; on the Persistence of Roman Types

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of Pottery throughout the Early Mediæval Period in Britain; by Professor T. M'Kenny Hughes, F.R.S., F.S.A.; on a Roman Inscription found near Charlbury; by F. Haverfield, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.; Place-Names in Essex and Sussex; by J. Horace Round, Esq.; A Restoration of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus in accordance with the Accounts and Dimensions of Pliny and Hyginus and the Remains in the British Museum; by John J. Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A.



The Council of the Royal Archæological Institute has fixed upon the city of Canterbury, as the seat of the summer meeting of 1896. The selection of Canterbury is a good one, and among the places to be visited is Calais. This, we believe, is the first time that the Institute has gone abroad, if, indeed, the visit of an English archæological society to Calais, can be properly described as going abroad. In the whole period of its history during the Middle Ages, Calais was essentially English, and not French.



There is, moreover, a special fitness in a visit to Calais under the guidance of Lord Dillon, who knows more of its topography and archæology than anyone else in this country, or in France. The valuable paper which he contributed a year or two ago to *Archæologia*, will be within the recollection of our readers. To the ordinary tourist Calais is a most uninteresting, dirty, and unattractive town, but it bears quite another aspect, when carefully explored in the light of its past history.



When speaking of the recommendations of the sub-committee of the Archæological Congress of 1894, on the subject of the proposed Photographic Survey of the Country, we alluded to the matter of collecting extant photographs of destroyed buildings. We are glad to learn that a similar proposal, dealing, however, with drawings and sketches, has been adopted by the authorities of Tullie House, Carlisle, who, at the suggestion of the Earl of Carlisle, have made a commencement towards a collection of local drawings and views, particularly of buildings that have been destroyed, or are likely to be destroyed.

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They succeeded in purchasing some thirty sketches of Carlisle, and of Naworth, and Rose castles, made some sixty years ago by a local artist of merit, the late Mr. Matthew Nutter. These have been added to by donations from the Earl and others, and by purchases, thus forming, with the views of the Roman Wall given by the artist, Mr. D. Mossman, some time ago, a most interesting record of the locality. The collection includes sketches by Sam Burgh, F. C. Newcome, Christopher Hodgson, Mrs. Maclean, of Lazonby, the younger Nutter, J. Bushby, and other local artists, as well as the elder Nutter and Mossman. The authorities hope to acquire examples by David Carlyle, by Jacob Thompson, and by the Earl of Carlisle.



We are glad to record the decision of the Common Council to print the City Records. This is a matter which Dr. Freshfield has had at heart for a long time, and we suspect that his urgent advocacy of the proposal, has had no little weight in influencing the Council to the decision at which they have, at last, arrived.



We are indebted to Mr. W. Foster, junr., for drawing our attention to a very interesting

representation of the original arms of the Old East India Company, which are moulded on the ceiling, of what was originally the chapel of the company's almhouse, but which is now, as a district church, known as St. Matthias's church at Poplar. By the kindness of the managers of the "Empire of India Exhibition, 1895," we are enabled to reproduce the photograph of the shield, which was printed in the catalogue of that very instructive exhibition. The arms are those of the old company, which was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. These complicated arms are blazoned thus by Burke: *Az. three ships of three masts, rigged and under full sail, the sails, pennants, and ensigns or. each charged with a cross gu. on a chief of the second a pale, quarterly az. and gu. on the first and fourth a fleur-de-lis; in the second and third, a lion pass. guard. all of the second, betw. two roses gu. seeded or, barbed vert.* It will be seen, that by an error of the designer, the position of the lion and of the fleurs-de-lis is transposed. The general ornamentation of the medallion is graceful, and worthy of commendation. It is not known who the designer was. In 1698 the "New" East India Company was established by Act of Parliament, and was amalgamated with the

Old. A fresh grant of arms was, of course, made. The latter shield was that of the company at the time of its dissolution after the Mutiny. It was of a much simpler and more reasonable character, and may be seen on the obverse of many of the H.E.I.C.'s modern coins.

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About a couple of years ago, Chancellor Ferguson read a paper at Manchester, before the local society, on the subject of "Municipal



Insignia of Office." It was noted at the time, that Manchester possessed no mace, and a small committee was then and there consti-

tuted, for the purpose of procuring one. A design was obtained from Mr. Walter Crane, who, however, from his lack of knowledge as to what a mace should be, designed an object, which was exactly what a civic mace ought not to be. That design was criticised in the *Antiquary* of September, 1894. A fresh design was afterwards substituted for Mr. Crane's, and during last December the mace, which had been made by Messrs. Elkington, was formally presented to the mayor. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope's work on *Civic Insignia* ought to save eminent artists, like Mr. Crane, from making unhappy misfits of the kind for the future. The accompanying picture will convey a better idea of what the new mace is like, than a verbal description could do.

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A curious paragraph is going the round of the newspapers, to the effect that the dean and chapter of St. Paul's are about to sell the marble columns and the "Circumspice" inscription, from the inner doorway of the north transept. We can hardly believe that this is so, and with the Bishop of Stepney a member of the chapter, it seems impossible to believe that any act of vandalism is intended. It has been the misfortune of the cathedral church of London in the past, not merely to have been burned to the ground, but to have had its ornaments scattered in different places. With its candlesticks in Belgium, its tapestries in Provence, and other objects in Spain, it is to be hoped, that we are not about to see the marble pillars and tablet shipped off to America, which would probably be their destination if they were sold.

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A curious story comes from Havre, where a stone bearing an inscription in runes has been dredged from the neighbourhood of the harbour. At first, all manner of theories were started to explain the presence of the stone where it was found, and a very pretty piece of imaginative archæology was in progress. It was, however, afterwards remembered, that a stone which had been sent from Norway to the Exhibition of 1876 at Paris, had been lost overboard near where the recent discovery was made. "All is well that ends well," and we are glad to record the recovery of the stone, as well as to note

the escape we have had, from a piece of fictitious archæology. It seems curious that the loss of the stone should have passed, in a few years, almost wholly out of mind.



What is the exact state of the case in regard to the Rolls Chapel? This is a question which antiquaries desire to see definitely, and clearly answered. First one statement is made, and then another, till no one knows what to believe. It is little short of a national scandal that the Board of Works should be able *proprio motu*, and without any check, to carry out such a piece of wanton mischief as the demolition would be. The chapel is one of great historic interest, and the irony of its apparently-impending fate is all the greater, when it is remembered that it is in order to increase the capacity of the Record Office, that the chapel is to be removed, if removed it is. Within it, on the north side of the altar, is Torrigiano's monument to Dr. John Young, Master of the Rolls, and dean of York. The monument is admirably illustrated in the *Archæological Journal* of September, 1894, where it is fully described in a paper by Mr. Alfred Higgins, on the work of the Florentine Sculptors in England. Dr. Young's Will has been printed *in extenso* by Canon Raine in the *Testamenta Eboracensia* series of the Surtees Society (vol. 79, *Test. Ebor.* V., p. 72). In it, he directs that he is "to be buried in the chapell of the Rollys, there as the organs nowe doth stond. Item I will that a tombe be made over the place of my sepulture." Little could Dr. Young have foreseen, that in the closing years of the nineteenth century, the Government vandals of the day would be for demolishing the very building, in which his bones, by his own direction, were laid to rest. The reference to the position of the organ, is an interesting piece of the internal topography of the chapel just before the Reformation.



Father Scheil, who has for some time been exploring in Babylonia, reports that in the Mujelibeh mound, one of the principal heaps of ruins in the enceinte of Babylon, he has discovered a long inscription of Nabonidus, the last of the Babylonian kings (B.C. 555-538), which contains a mass of historical and other data of the greatest value to students of this important period of Babylonian history.

The monument in question is, we are told, a small stela of diorite, the upper part of which is broken. It is inscribed with eleven columns of writing, and appears to have been erected early in the king's reign.



Many persons are just now, it may be surmised, rather weary of hearing the often-quoted words, "Christmas comes but once a year." Is their origin known? The reason for asking this is, that in a broadsheet bought at the summer fair, or kermis at Utrecht, (and which contains a song telling the history of a certain Bertus and Johanna, who are represented as happily seated on sacks full of money), part of the refrain runs: "Kermis komt maar eens in 't jaar." This it is quite needless to translate, so like are the Dutch words to the English. But whence did the saying, (which in England refers to Christmas, and in Holland to the kermis), originate? It may be noted, too, that kermis is merely a corrupt form of kerk-mess—the kirk, or church mass or feast. This is, of course, the yearly fair or dedication feast of the local church. In both cases, therefore, the words relate to a religious festival, and the phonetic sounds of the two words, our English "Christmas" and the Dutch "kermis," are not widely divergent. All seems to suggest an old and common Teutonic source. Is there any evidence that such was the origin of the phrase?



In the December number of the *Antiquary* we alluded to the subject of courts leet, and asked for notices of any which are still held. It is evident that there are very many still in existence, and we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. H. Linskill, of the Mechanics' and Literary Institute at Scarborough, for the notices of several in Yorkshire, taken from the columns of recent issues of the *Malton Messenger*. These will be found under the head of "Short Notes and Correspondence" in the present number.\* It will not be possible to print full paragraphs for the future, (unless they contain matter of special importance), for it is clear that, taking the country as a whole, a very large number of these notices would have to be included. We shall, however, be glad to note the names of any manors

\* Owing to the pressure of other matter, it has been found necessary to hold over these notices till March.



where the court is still held, together with the actual work done, if such of our readers who may come upon a notice of the same, will send us the particulars.

While these notes are passing through the press, our attention has been drawn to another proposed act of ecclesiastical vandalism in London, where it is proposed to demolish the church of St. Mary, Woolnooth. We are glad to find that much indignation has been aroused by the proposal, and that the "City Church Preservation Society" has taken the matter in hand. We trust that the society will be widely supported, in its endeavour to save the building in question.



## The Senams or Megalithic Temples of Tripoli.

By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

### PART I.—FACTS.



ALL antiquaries are aware that in the various countries surrounding the Mediterranean there still exist megalithic ruins of various types. Thus in Minorca we find the "talayots" and "taulas"; in Malta the very remarkable structures known as Mnajdra and Hajjar Kym, and others of analogous form; while in Algeria modern research has shown that dolmens and rude stone monuments of various forms literally exist in some parts by the thousand. Others less known are found in Arabia and Syria.

The first traveller who noted the existence of monuments of this character in the Turkish pashalic of Tripoli was the celebrated Dr. Heinrich Barth, who, while travelling through the hills of Tarhuna, incidentally came across some seven or eight sites, of which some description is given in his travels.\* Fergusson embodied in his *Rude Stone Monuments* the information of Barth, and added deductions of his own, which, coming from the pen of such a distinguished writer on architecture,

\* *Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa*, by Henry Barth, Ph.D., D.C.L., vol. i.

well merit perusal, but which, in view of the extreme paucity of materials he had to study, cannot claim to be in any way authoritative.

Excepting a few scattered allusions to Barth's notes, which are to be found in various works on early remains, I am unable to find that anything further appeared in English literature on the subject, nor does it appear that an English traveller has visited or at any rate taken notice of the subject.

About twenty years ago, however, a German explorer, Dr. Edwin von Bary, made an excursion into the Tarhuna country, and visited about the same number of sites as Barth. Unfortunately his notes on the subject, which were printed in German and French scientific journals, were never translated into English, and are, besides, by no means easy to understand, as they labour under the disadvantage of being entirely unillustrated by either figures or plans.\* Von Bary died at Ghat in 1877, and about 1880 the Turkish authorities prohibited all Europeans from going inland, which prohibition has never been revoked. From that date archaeological investigation in Tarhuna came to an end.

Before describing the results of my own visit, I would ask the reader to bear in mind the following:

1. The Libyan tribes of the district between the two Syrtes were, according to Herodotus:

The Nasamones, on the Greater Syrtis.

The Psylli, who perished in a sandstorm.

The Garamantes, perhaps inhabitants of Fezzan.

The Macæ, west of the last on the coast.

The Gindanes, adjoining them.

The Lotophagi, in front of the last on the coast.

The Machlyes, extending to the river Triton (Shot el Jerid).

In the district of the Macæ was the river and country of Cinyphs, the most fertile part of Libya. Besides these there were the Atarantes, who lived ten days west of the Garamantes; and there were also the Ethiopian (negro) troglodytes who lived on

\* "Senams et Tumuli de la Chaîne de Montagnes de la Côte Tripolitaine," par le Dr. Edwin Von Bary. *Revue d'Ethnographie*, vol. ii., p. 426, Paris, 1883, translated from the German *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Leipzig, Bd. VIII., 378-385.

reptiles, screeched like bats, and were hunted by the Garamantes in chariots.

2. Although Carthage was founded B.C. 852, there were earlier Phœnician settlements on the African coast. Commercial relations were formed with the tribes of the South Mediterranean littoral by the merchants of Sidon.\*

3. That the coastline was strongly Hellenized as the Tripolitan or Syrtic region, and was ultimately part of Roman Africa.

The part of Tripoli which has proved to be so rich in early remains is the eastern

only by semi-settled Arabs, who live in tents and underground dwellings. Except at one or two military posts houses are now unknown.

The ancient sites are scattered over the plateau, and in the wadis running north from it through the hills. A few were also visited amongst the hills, which rise on the west of the plain towards Gharian. It is, however, on the east of the plain where they are most common, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are parts of this plateau where there are few eminences which have not a



SENAM BU SAIEDEH.

part of the low hill-chain which rises from the sandy desert some forty miles from the coast at Tripoli. The district of Tarhuna, where all (except one or two) of the fifty-five sites visited are situated, is partly composed of barren hills mostly under 2,000 feet, and partly of an extensive plateau or upland which lies about fifteen miles further south among the hills, and which is connected with the desert plain to its north by winding wadis or valleys through the hills. The country is now treeless, wretchedly supplied with water, and inhabited

\* See Rawlinson's *Phœnicia*, p. 411.

ruined site on them. It was, indeed, found quite impossible to visit even all those that were in sight, and there was no way but to trust my Arabs to conduct me to the sites where most was to be seen. The fifty-five sites visited are all within an area about forty miles by twenty miles, and fifty of them are all within twenty miles by twelve miles.

The Arabs of Tarhuna designate the ancient sites which lie round their tents by two names. The first is "Senam" (*i.e.*, idol), which they apply to certain megalithic monuments resembling in some features the

Stonehenge trilithons. These are the senams proper, but more broadly the name is applied to every ruined site where such a monument is, complete or broken. As nearly every site



SENA M AREF.

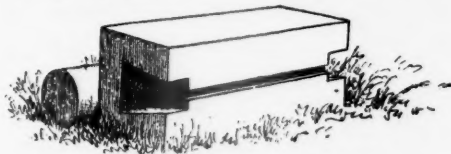
has or has had one or several of these, there are few ruins which are not senams. Where, however, the megaliths are not to be found the sites are generally called *buni gedim* (old buildings), which is also applied to Roman sites.

I entered the hills by the Wadi Doga, a magnificent valley about seven miles in length from its "fum," or mouth, to where it loses itself on the plain. This Wadi does not appear to have hitherto been visited by a European, and it appears on no map, although it contains the finest and best preserved sites in the whole series.\* It is not a mere water-course, but a wide valley, winding between low hills, and cut through in the middle by a ravine. The sites visited in it numbered about a dozen, and for the most part were scattered about on slight eminences on the green valley.

\* A paper by myself in a forthcoming number of the *Geographical Journal*, will contain a map in which both Wadi Doga and all the sites on the plain will be shown.

The first site visited—an important and interesting example—was Senam Bu Saiedeh, situated just outside the "fum" or mouth of the Wadi on the north. Here I found a shallow fosse about 20 yards in width, surrounding an enclosure about 160 feet square, on the edge of which were the ruins of a well-built wall. At the south corner and facing south-east was a remarkable megalithic group consisting of three trilithonic senams in a line, of which only the centre one remained complete. This was rather over 9 feet high, and in either jamb there were two square holes 5 inches in diameter cut in the inner face. These holes were 2 feet apart, the lowest 2 feet 6 inches from the ground, those in the southern jamb being cut right through, and those in the northern jamb only half-way. Before the senams were lines of short square monolithic columns, the highest being about 6 feet. Much ruined material lay about, and fifty-three paces distant from the enclosure wall on the north-west side there stood a single jamb of a large megalithic senam.

The next site I visited was Senam Aref, within the Wadi. Here was a series of rectangular enclosures, with some examples of magnificent ashlar masonry still standing. In one place a block of seven courses was to be seen, and on the surface of the stone were numerous graffiti or scratchings, some of which were probably Arabic, and some, no doubt, of earlier ages. One splendid senam was still standing consisting of jambs of three stones each and a capstone. In this case I found besides the square holes cut in the jambs on the inner faces, others cut out of the angles or corners inside facing the



STONE OF UNKNOWN USE AT KASR SEMANA.

enclosure. I afterwards found that every senam in Tarhuna has either lateral or corner-cut holes, or both, although they vary much in disposition and number.

Two other features presented themselves at Senam Aref. The first was the evidence

that the Romans had used the site, and traces of their work were still to be seen ; and the other the existence of two square columns in front of the senam, with very singular capitals still on them, showing that at any rate some portions of these buildings were occasionally roofed. Senam Aref, unlike Bu Saiedeh (which is exceptional), had no ditch surrounding it.

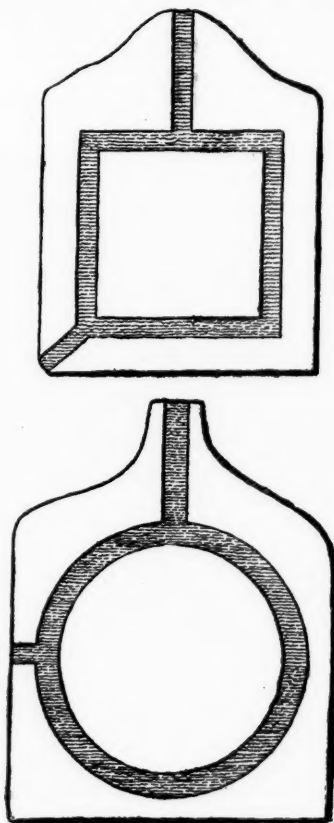
At Kasr Fasgha, on the very edge of the ravine cliff, and half an hour's ride east from the last, I found a new type. Here stood a very fine senam, like the others, resembling a tall, narrow doorway, but in which the jambs, instead of being built of one, two, or three monoliths, were built of five courses of magnificent megalithic masonry, the stones being about equal in height, and projecting alternately outwards. Leaning against one side, and also resting on the top, were masses of masonry of a different sort, consisting of smaller stones, with mortar and small rubble filled into the joints. This was so different in character to the work of the Senam period, that I do not think there need be any hesitation in classing it as Roman.

Although I now found that almost every site had its upright senams, and its great rectangular enclosure wall, there were few that did not reveal some new feature or surprise. At Kasr Semana I first found the puzzling stones of which I afterwards saw numbers, and to which, unable to assign them their true use, I have given the name of the Semana type. These are carefully dressed and squared, about 6 feet long, and 2 to 3 feet in width and depth. On one side at each end is a great incision about half the depth of the stone, and widening towards the bottom. These holes are connected by a channel cut along the surface of the stone from end to end. They generally lie clear of other masonry, and their use is most obscure. It is just possible that the holes were in some way used for joggling together a line, but the suggestion does not seem at all satisfactory.

At Shaahbet el Shuaid I came across a very fine group. Here were in all the remains of five senams, so placed that it would appear originally there was a parallelogram about 100 feet by 50 feet marked out by these monuments, placed at intervals. On the north side a wall foundation could be traced

in front of the senams, with bases of square columns set at intervals. At one end of the enclosure were the foundations of two tower-like buildings.

Here I recognised for the first time the existence of an undoubted altar. These altars I afterwards found to be pretty general, if looked for, and their presence on the



ALTARS AT SENAM EL RAGUD AND FERJANA.

senam sites is most significant and important, as it at once identifies the senams as places of worship. They are immense slabs of stone lying flush with the earth, and, where *in situ*, are nearly always directly in front of a senam. Their surface dimensions are 6 to 8 feet square, and on one side there is a projection. On the flat surface is a square or

circular groove or channel, about 4 inches wide, from one side of which a branch channel runs spoutlike to the projection. A shorter branch connects the main channel with the side or corner of the altar. The spout side is always turned from the senam towards the enclosure. Egyptologists will at once recognise the identity between the type and the Egyptian votive altars.

The other sites visited in Wadi Doga were: Argub el Mukhalif, Henshir Aulad Ali, Kasr Borimzeh, and Kasr Gharaed-amish. The last mentioned is not a senam,

which rises from a foundation of three massive steps. Above the basement is a moulded cornice, and after another course the plane of the wall is set back, and rises with a podium of four courses. Then comes another cornice, and the building above, where there was presumably a *pleron*, is destroyed. The whole is about 30 feet high, and the measurement above the steps is 45 feet by 29½ feet. This fine monument is placed on the summit of a rounded hill on the left bank of the Wadi.\*

South-east from here lies the Tarhuna



ROMAN MAUSOLEUM AT KASR DOGA.

but a small castle-like building, well built of dressed stone; and in the walls were noticed what appeared to be broken portions of senam jambs. It is important to note this, as there are other small castlets in Tarhuna, and there is some reason to believe that some of them may be pre-Roman, and, perhaps, the strongholds of the senam builders themselves.

At the head of the Wadi, where it opens out into the Tarhuna plateau, we find the Kasr Doga, a magnificent relic of the Roman period. This is a fine ruin of the mausoleum type, consisting of a basement of five courses,

plateau, an undulating grassy country lying at an average of 1,250 feet above the sea-level. The sites here are extremely numerous, as the following list shows: S. el M'aesara, S. el Ragud (two sites), Sajit el Haj Ibrahim, Ras el Id, Ras el M'Shaaf, S. Um el Yuluthainat, Kom es Las, Henshir el M'Zuga, Henshir bu Ajeneh, Henshir el Buglah, Kom Nasr, Henshir Maagel, S. el Jereh (two sites), Kom el Lebet, Kom el Saud, El Khadra, Kom el Khadajieh, S. el Thubah, S. el Bir (2 sites).

\* It was visited by Barth, and a drawing, not very satisfactory, is reproduced in his work.

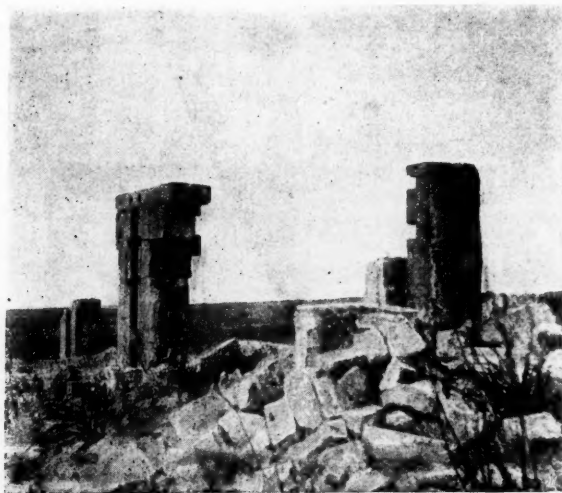


South-east again from here we reach the district of Ferjana, also a part of Tarhuna, where nine sites were examined. To six of these my Arabs were unable to assign any special name, and the other three were Senams Bu Hamcida and El Nejm, and Kasr Zuguseh.

Although the senams in the part of the plateau nearest to Kasr Doga are so numerous, they are, perhaps, hardly so fine as those in Wadi Doga. In a large proportion of them we find the great ruined enclosure wall, with the space within divided by short square columns. Traces of Roman

Some of the sites in the Ferjana district are very fine. At Senam el Nejm ("the idol of the star") we find three senams in a line, the centre one being unusually massive, the jamb stones on either side being 2 feet 4 inches square, and very regular. The jambs here consist of three stones each, and the total height of the monument is about 12½ feet.

But the interest in this district centred in some remarkable sculptures, which I discovered in the walls of a ruined castlet called Kasr Zuguseh, and at the adjacent site of Henshir Maagel. The subjects in all three



SENAM EL NEJM, FERJANA.

work are common, and at some sites, as at Henshir el Buglah, we find an oblong excavation in the earth close to one of the upright senams, lined with Roman opus signinum. Altars like that described were noticed at Kom es Las, Kom el Lebet, Senams el Thubah, Ragud, and Maagel, and the stones of the Semana type are common enough.

A few of the sites are ditched, as El Haj Ibrahim and Bu Ajeneh, but it is not improbable that this is part of the Roman alterations. There are other ditched enclosures, as at El Jereh and Kom el Saud, which do not show work of the senam style, and may perhaps be small Roman forts.

cases were phallic, and consisted of representations of phalli transformed into birds and two-legged animals. In one of the Zuguseh stones the phallic bird had beneath it other forms, possibly representing the female principle; while beneath the two was an inscription neatly cut in Roman letters:

RRIMO  
MALLBOLO

The stone at Maagel, which was lying loose on the ground, showed a boldly-cut two-legged phallus, enclosed within a border of distinctly Roman design.

Although Roman influence was distinct

enough in these extraordinary productions, their importance cannot be exaggerated. In the first place, the Zuguseh stones were built into an edifice, which had much the character



SCULPTURED STONE AT KASR ZUGUSEH.

of masonry of the senam builders, and my discovery afterwards of a similar form sculptured boldly on the face of one of the senams themselves, and having every appearance of being original, and not an addition, is sufficient to suggest that in these emblems some clue may be obtained as to what sort of ritual was practised at these sites, at any rate in Roman times.

At one of the sites in Ferjana I came across an interesting and unique object. It was a huge stone bowl-shaped vessel, in the bottom of which was a raised boss, and the diameter of which from lip to lip was 4 feet. At the same site there is a fine altar, so that it seems fair to assume that this was connected with sacrificial or ablutionary rites. It calls to mind the "lavers" in the Tabernacle and Temple of Solomon, and a parallel may also be found in the great Amathus vase found by Cesnola at Golgos.

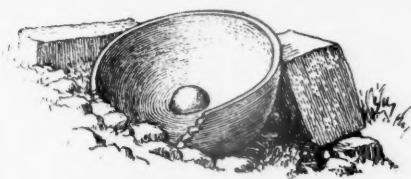
About six miles north-east of Ferjana lies Jebel Msid, and between the two is a broad valley, called Wadi Kseia, in which are several important sites. About the centre is

Senam el Gharabah, where there is a very fine trilithonic senam, of which the monolithic jambs are over 11 feet high, and the entire monument close on 13 feet. This senam is the one on which is the sculpture already mentioned. It was visited by Barth, who gave a poor representation of it in his book, and did not recognise the nature of the sculpture, which he compared to a figure of a dog.

North-east from here I found at the base of Jebel Msid several interesting senams. At one of these, Henshir el Mohammed, there could be traced no less than eight senams, although only one remained complete. Six of them were placed on the sides of a rectangular enclosure, about 200 feet by 80 feet, and the other two stood some distance away to the north-west.

About half a mile north-west of this I found an instructive example. This was a squarish heap of ruin, perhaps 10 or 12 feet deep, from the top of which on one side projected the upper parts of two senams of rather meagre dimensions. The masonry which projected from the surrounding débris had every appearance of being Roman, so that it would seem that the Romans incorporated two senams complete in a building of their own.

Retracing my steps through the Kseia, I came upon Senam Bu Mateereh, where, in addition to some excellent masonry, I found the finest senam yet seen. It was trilithonic, and both jambs and capstone were beautifully and evenly dressed. On the capstone there rested two other stones, side by side, and



STONE BOWL (? LAVER), FERJANA.

the total height was nearly 15 feet. Between the Kseia valley and the Ferjana plain lies a long winding valley, Wadi Daun. Into this from the south-west runs a short wadi, Shaahbet el Khel, while nearly opposite it,

from the north-east, is another wadi, Kurmet el Hatheia, connecting Daun and Kseia. In all these we find most interesting remains of Roman date, consisting of massive walls drawn across the lower parts of the valleys at frequent intervals, often only about 150 yards apart. Many of these walls are buttressed, and it is evident that they must have been used in some way for damming and storing the water.

The sites in Western Tarhuna appear to be far less numerous, although a few examples were met in the Tarhuna hills, near the Gharian district, and about twenty miles distant from the head of Wadi Doga. The most interesting was Senam el Megagerah, where there had been five senams standing in a line north and south. After visiting these I entered Gharian, where the district is of a totally different physical character, and I encountered no more ruins of the Senam period.

It is not easy within the limits of a paper like this to mention more than some of the more remarkable features of a large series of ruins like the Tarhuna megaliths, but the following facts concerning the general structure of certain features merit notice.

The plan of the enclosure, although always rectangular, is irregular in the different sites, and it is not unusual to find it subdivided. In the more important examples they vary between 70 and 245 feet on the longer axis.

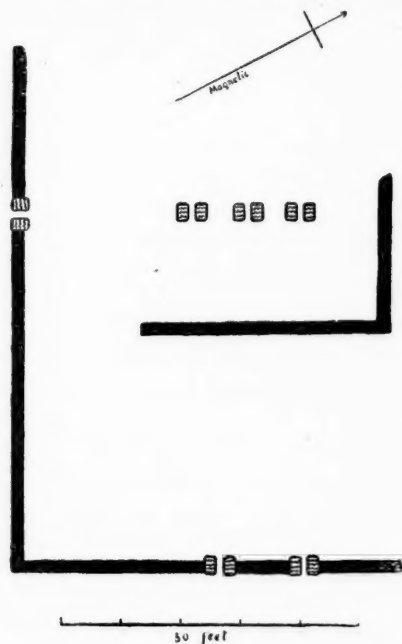
Where the masonry is preserved, it is magnificent ashlar work, often bedded in mortar, and unadorned with plinth, offset, or moulding of any sort.

The enclosures are almost invariably divided by lines of short square columns; and as these are found often over the entire area, I am disinclined to believe that, as a rule, they were meant to support a roof. On one or two sites capitals of simple design show that roofs were not unknown, but they are very scarce.

The senams vary in height from 6 to 15 feet. In all cases where the foundation can be seen, they rest on footing-stones, cut to fit the base of the jambs, thus varying from most known megaliths. They are in most cases placed either on the enclosure wall, or, as is most usual, rather within, but

in line with it. Only two instances have been noticed where masonry joins a senam, and in one of these it appears to be of later date. The sides of the senams are not, as a rule, uniform. Generally, that facing the enclosure is most carefully tooled and dressed, while that facing outwards is rougher, and sometimes quite unworked. The corner-cut holes are always on the side facing the enclosure, where the altar also is found.

Where the jambs have more than one stone, the upper ones often project outwards



PLAN OF SENAM UM-EL-YULUTHEINAT.

on the side facing from the enclosure, or laterally, but never towards the enclosure. The passage between the jambs averages  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In some cases it is only 13 inches.

Besides the sculptures which have already been alluded to, we find little that can be considered contemporaneous decoration. There are, however, often rude markings and designs scratched on the flat surface of the stones. These seem all the work of idlers, but many are very ancient. Among them

are varieties of the cross, and in one case we find a well-known figure symbolical of the Carthaginian Tanith, but reversed. Besides these, rows of pittings and hollows are found everywhere, all of which are certainly artificial. The pittings, however, are always seven square, and are probably Arab playboards of different ages, the only sites where the poor Tarhunis found level stones suitable being amongst the ancient sites. Other circular and oval hollows are difficult to explain, but they are not probably of the Senam period. Sometimes great basins have been scooped out on the surface of the altars for using in the manufacture of olive-oil.

As the senams are set all round the temple enclosures, they are opposite to, and at right angles with, each other, and therefore not individually orientated, nor, as far as I can judge from the necessarily hasty examination I made at the sites, are the temples themselves. This, however, is a matter to be set at rest by a more accurate and careful system of surveying than I was able to adopt on the occasion of my visit. It is worth, however, remarking that even those senams which have altars before them do not all face to the same point.

Another feature worth noticing is that some of the senams are restorations. Thus at Senam el Buglah we find the capstone is part of the jamb of an older senam. At Kasr Semana a jamb shows an angle-cut hole at the outer as well as the inner edge, apparently from the same reason; and at Henshir el Mohammed one jamb of the standing senam is of such meagre proportions compared with its fellow, and lacks the corner-cut hole of its *vis-à-vis*, that it appears to be a restoration. The senams, tall and slender as they often were, would, it may be imagined, be easily capsized, and such simple agency as the burrowing of mice or rabbits might be sufficient to accomplish this. The impact of the fall would suffice to break a jamb, and then, presumably, one from a disused site was utilized.

In a subsequent paper it is proposed to discuss in more detail some of the points which are raised by the various features which are found on the sites.



On the

## Hundreds of Cambridgeshire and their Names.

BY EDWARD HAILSTONE, F.R.HIST.S.

**I**F, with the map of Cambridgeshire in our hands, we were to start from Cambridge in a northern direction; then, after some distance, pursue our way to the west; then southward; then eastward; and so again northward; and then to the east again, we should have traversed each of the hundreds into which the county proper is divided. These are in order as follows: Chesterton, North Stow, Papworth, Long Stow, Wetherley, Armingford, Triplow, Whittlesford, Chilverford, Radfield, Flendish, Staine, Staplehoe, and Cheveley.

First, let us consider them as a whole. Our great authority for their early names is the *Inquisition of the County of Cambridge* and Domesday Book. It is almost certain that the names of each hundred were written down phonetically therein by non-English clerks as pronounced by the inhabitants of each hundred when the notes were taken. We subsequently give them in brackets in order to lay stress on the value of these early forms and their pronunciation. "C," we find, before "l" and "e" sounds as "ch" in Italian, "re" as "er," and so on. At the same time we insist on the fact that, being official records, their accuracy when first written down is hardly to be impugned.

We have no direct evidence to show when counties, hundreds, and deaneries were first marked out. Tradition assigns hundreds to the time of Alfred the Great. Be that as it may, there is presumptive evidence to show that the hundred originally consisted of 100 taxed hides, a point which the space at our disposal forbids us to enter into now; but it is probable that the hundred preceded the county, and the county the deanery. In the case of Cambridgeshire, we note the curious way in which, on the western side of the county, the boundaries wind in and out, apparently as if with the purpose of securing the requisite number of hides. Again, the boundaries of both hundred and county



cut through settlements and parishes and manors. For instance, in the case of Hatley: Hatley Cockayne is in Bedfordshire, while in Cambridgeshire are two Hatleys—viz., East Hatley in the Hundred of Armingford, and Hatley St. George in that of Long Stow. Again, Papworth Agnes is partly in Huntingdonshire, partly in Cambridgeshire; Bartlow is partly in Essex, partly in Cambridgeshire; the manor of Weston is partly in Cambridgeshire, partly in Suffolk; while the hundred of Radfield cuts through the manor of Kirtling. The divisions of hundreds are therefore subsequent to that of parishes and manors. Further, it is to be noted that in nine cases the names of the hundreds coincide with names of places; in the five remaining ones with other origins. To show what we mean we will take them seriatim.

*Chesterton* (Cestretone, D.) evidently takes its name from the castle of Cambridge, which lay within its bounds. Cambridge in Domesday Book is reckoned as a hundred by itself, but its lands were probably taxed with those of Chesterton. The meeting-place of the hundred would be, of course, the Castle Hill, where the assize courts now are.

*North Stow* (Norestov, D.).—So called to distinguish it from Stow or Long Stow. But where was the Stowe? We have no means of deciding, but we can get near a good supposition. For the *Hist. El.* (p. 137, Stewart's edition), in speaking of a dispute about the abbey lands in Stonea, says that Ægelwin the alderman, who was Chief Justice of England, came to Cambridge, and held there a great pleading of citizens and hundred-men before twenty-four judges at Thernigefeld, by Maideneburge. Now we also know that the shire manor of Maddingley had in subsequent times to provide for certain expenses of the knights of the shire, the survival, may-be, of some ancient service; so that from this, as well as from the land having had sochmen upon it, we may conclude that the Maidenbury was in this parish and was the meeting-place of the hundred moot. The "stowe" in question would therefore have been in what was afterwards Maddingley Park, and Maddingley is then a corruption of Maidenley. The name "maiden" (French *mitoyen*) means half-way, and, judging from the Ordnance map, we are there halfway between

Gravel Hill and Honey Hill.\* Before leaving this hundred, we observe that Westwick is partly in Oakington parish in this hundred, and partly in Cottenham in that of Chester-ton, a fact which in the Middle Ages caused a great suit for tithes between the churches of the two parishes.

*Papworth* (Papeworde, D.).—A marshy country for the most part, as the name implies. The place of meeting would most likely be at Papworth, for it is near the Roman road called Ermine Street.

*Long Stow* (Stouue, Inq.; Stov, D.).—Again the hundred takes its name from the parish which was situated on the side of the Ermine Street, and there probably the hundred moot was held.

*Wetherley* (Wederlai, D.).—The name is probably derived from the early settlement in these parts of the Weder-Goths, to whom allusion is frequently made in the Anglo-Saxon poem called "Beowulf," a poem of which the events may be shown to refer, we think, to East Anglia. Thorpe suggests a possible connection with the great Lake Wetter, in Sweden, whence these Goths may have originated. The place of meeting is not clearly indicated; but, judging from the large size and importance of manors as well as from their proximity to great roads and to Cambridge, Grantchester is the most likely spot. Here, with our map in hand, we see how the probable sites of hundred moots were near to boundaries, and so in this case we might be tempted to suspect that Arrington was the meeting-place, the more so as petty sessions are now there held, and thus a possible tradition would be kept up. On the whole, we are inclined to prefer Grantchester for the reason stated in dealing with the next hundred.

*Armingford* (Herningeforda, Inq.; Erningford, D.).—Here the name is evidently from the Ermine Street, while the ford is at the point where, on the other side of the stream, Arrington (Erningetone, D.) begins. It is remarkable that this place is not in the hundred. At this ford, then, the moot was held, and so we can hardly conceive it likely that the moots of Wetherley were held here,

\* A John de Maydenbury was a Lord of a Manor in Grantchester-cum-Coates, a parish adjoining that of Maddingley. (Cf. *Fines*, 7 Ed. I.)



for the danger of two armed bands meeting at the same time so near and coming to blows would have been very great.

*Triplow* (Tripelaue, Tippelaue, Inq.; Trepeslav, Trepelav, D.).—The hill or "low" is so called from the Anglo-Saxon "drepe" (slaughter). Here we are in a heath country where armies could well muster (as, indeed, took place under Cromwell), and where personal safety in travelling was very small. So much so, indeed, that the manor was held by the service of "coming to meet the Earl as often as he should pass through TripLOW and accompanying him within the bounds of the said manor." If the place of meeting was here, as we may well suppose, it was in a parish contiguous to the next hundred on the east side. But certainly the hundred courts were not always held here, for we read in the *History of Ramsey Abbey* that a dispute about lands in Swaffham was decided by the Alderman Ailwin and the Sheriff Edric at Wendlesbiri—i.e., at Vandalbury Camp, on the top of the Gogmagog Hills, in the parish of Stapleford. But then, was this in the nature of a county court?

*Whittlesford* (Whitelesforda, Inq.; Witelesforde, Witelesfeld, D.).—The place is often called by the inhabitants "Whitser," which shows that it may have been also once written Whittlesworth. Here are the noted Chronicle Hills, and the ford is at the bridge, the tolls of which were in the thirteenth century taken by the town of Cambridge. As a piece of ground adjacent to this ford, in the parish of Duxford St. John, was set apart for a noted hospital, there is strong presumptive evidence that a battle was fought here at some time or another. So the shedding of blood required expiation, and the brethren of the house, besides their other avocations, were doubtless also employed in taking tolls from passengers crossing the bridge. Once admitted that the scene of the "Beowulf" lies in East Anglia, careful readers may form a good guess between whom that battle was fought. In the *Hist. EL.* (Stewart's edition, p. 150) there is a full account of a "great assembly" held at Whittlesford in A.D. 975. It is too long to quote entire, but the substance of it is this: A dispute had arisen about some lands con-

nected with the Abbey of Ely in Swaffham and Barley, and as it fell out that a great meeting was then held at Whittlesford, the Alderman Ægelwin, with his two brothers and the Bishop of Dorchester, attended there to decide the question. Eight hundreds on the south side of Cambridge were cited to testify. These must have been Wetherley, Armingford, TripLOW, Whittlesford, Chilford, Flendish, Staine, and Radfield, or, if Long Stow be included, we may perhaps consider Flendish and Staine as one hundred, for a reason to be subsequently named.

*Chilford* (Childeforda, Inq.; Cildeford, D.).—The manor farm of this name, situated in the centre of Linton parish, gives us that of the hundred, and doubtless here at the ford was the place of meeting. We may connect it with the Anglo-Saxon "hilde" (battle). Linton is quite a small town, and Roman remains have frequently been discovered here. In the vicinity various tribes of early settlers seem to have disputed the boundaries of their petty kingdoms. Offa, who fought at Fifeldore against the With-Myrgings (as says the "Widsith"), most probably has left his name in Wool Street or Wolves Street, being the part of the Roman road, the Via Devana here so called; for Offa is called by some writers Uffa, Olaf, and Ulf, and reckoned the father of the Wylfings or Wulfings of East Anglia. Yet we must not forget that a place called Wolflega in the Inq. John may have taken its name from Wlueua, a Domesday sub-tenant of a manor in Horseheath, and West Wickham, of the Honor of Gloucester. The Myrgings are the Merovingian Franks, a people also alluded to in the "Beowulf." We find a confirmation of this in the name of the parish of Hildersham, formerly written Hildrichesham, and in one document Hildryschester. The place, then, is so called after Childeric, probably the first of that name who succeeded Merovée, and died in 481 A.D. So perhaps Chilford might be a shortened form of Childreford or Childeric's ford. We must leave our readers to decide between the two derivations. Another evidence of the existence of the Franks is to be found in "Tibriescroft," so called in the Hundred Rolls in the measurements of the common fields in BartLOW. It may well be a clerical error for Tidriescroft, a corruption of

Theodricscroft (compare Totteridge, in Hertfordshire, which in Domesday Book is Tedricesham). Goths, too (Geatas or Jutes), are here found settled. Hinxton, in Whittlesford Hundred, is a corruption of Hengest-town, and Horseheath, in Chilford Hundred, is called after Horsa, being in Domesday Book Horsei. The Goths have left traces of themselves in Catley Hall, in Linton, on the south; while in the north, in Catlage, the older form of Kirtling, in Cheveley Hundred, as well as in Catford Bridge, in Dalham, in the county of Suffolk, not far from Kirtling.

*Radfield* (Radesfelda, Inq.; Radefelle, D.).—Here, as the name implies, we are in the country of the Hreth Goths, alluded to in the "Widsith." In the "Beowulf" they are called Hrethmen, and were either Danes or Goths. Hrethel, it will be remembered, the father of Hæthcyn, committed suicide after the accidental death of his eldest son. We may also find the name in Rat Hall, otherwise "the parsonage farm," in Balsham, near to which is Gunner's Hall, which reminds us of Gunthere, that King of the Burgundians whose exploits are told of in the saga of Aetla. Besides, in a document concerning Dullingham, we come across a Radstreet. The frequency of such-like names testifies to the great fame of the Hrethmen handed down from early times, and the numerous tumuli in the vicinity to their constant battles on the heath country adjoining the hills and forests of this part of Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. Where the hundred moot was held is not certain. Balsham is apparently the most important parish; but Burgh is one of the most likely spots, owing to the extent of its manor and the probability of there having been once there a well-fortified "burh." A spot called the Links, in Stetchworth, is also likely as being an old encampment, being near to the Devil's Ditch and the boundary of the hundred. On the other hand, Shuckburgh Castle, in Dullingham, of which some stones were standing within our memory, would be another likely spot, as being near to the Icknield Way. We are quite unable at present to decide the point.

*Flendish* (Flamenedic, Inq.; Flammiding, Flamiding, Flammindic, and Flamidic, D.).—The name undoubtedly comes from the great dyke which bounds one side of it,

"the ditch of flight." Professor Ridgway has shown with great probability that somewhere in this part of the country, between two dykes, the tribe of the Icenii were routed by the Romans, as described by the historian Tacitus. Where the Icknield Way crosses the Fleam Dyke stands Mutlow Hill, which, if a corruption of Mootlow Hill, was perhaps the meeting-place of the hundred; but of this we cannot be sure, for as it happens to be on the east side of the dyke, it may be in the parish of Wilbraham Magna, and hence in the adjoining hundred.

*Staine* (Stane, Inq.; Stanes, D.).—By a careful computation of extents of lands in Domesday Book in this and the preceding hundred, we find there were in each fifty hides taxed. Hence we conclude that these two hundreds were originally one, and Mutlow Hill may have been the meeting-place of both. The name of Staine Hundred is very significant of some ancient and well-known monument of antiquity. Bottisham, where the petty sessions are now held, was certainly the most important parish from the extent of its manor and of its area. Curiously enough, one of its three fields is, or was, called the Stone Field, and hence the name of the hundred. Now, before the enclosure there was, near the Icknield Way, a small piece cut off from the rest, called Little Field, and here, no doubt, were the stone or stones alluded to in the name. As to what they were we are lost in conjecture. The most probable, perhaps, is that they were Roman altars put up to perpetuate some Roman victory. The Little Field would then have been a piece of ground which lay for a long time undesecrated, but afterwards brought into cultivation when the stones had disappeared. Not far off, Allington Hill, the highest in the vicinity, was probably the meeting-place of the hundred. We notice that in these two last hundreds there is a very large quantity of marsh-land, and therefore, as this was capable of being brought eventually into cultivation, there is here a possible reason for a subdivision into two whole districts.

*Staplehoe*.—The preceding remark may also apply to this hundred, for in Domesday Book there is included within it Exning and Landwade, an area afterwards taken away to

form what the Hundred Rolls term the half hundred of Exning. The reckoning up of manors in Domesday Book gives by careful computation 100 taxed hides. The Staplehoe is probably that hill on which Burwell Church now stands, for within our memory there was a balk, called "Staplehoe Balk," running towards it from the Devil's Ditch. This would have been the place of meeting, situated partly on one of the royal manors of the fair Edeuua.

The last hundred is that of *Cheveley* (Caveleie, Inq.; Chavelai, D.). We do not see any possible derivation of the name of the parish whence the hundred is called. The principal manor in it in the time of Domesday belonged to the King, and here, in what was afterwards Cheveley Park, on the mound where the castle stood in the Middle Ages, the moot was doubtless held. By the comparison of the hides as given in the Inq. C. C. and Domesday Book, there were in all fifty taxed, so that we are inclined to think that this again is a subdivision of a larger area, possibly of Radfield and Cheveley taken together, the woods having been by degrees cleared, and land having been taken into cultivation after the original setting-out of the boundaries.

And now we have completed our ride throughout the whole county, the Isle of Ely being reserved for separate consideration.



### Some Antiquities of Pembrokeshire.\*

**N**OT merely is it that men and women of the present age depend, in far too great a degree, on the ephemeral literature of the hour for their reading, but the exigencies of

modern travel by the railway-train, tend to affect their knowledge of the country to which they belong, much as magazines and newspapers stunt and warp their knowledge of things in general. They fly by train from place to place, and obtain a most superficial knowledge of the localities they visit, while they wholly miss the intervening country through which the train rushes. Both these facts of modern life are to be regretted, and although it were but lost labour to stay to bemoan them, it is, nevertheless, well to bear in mind that they are injurious, and that both should be corrected whenever and wherever it is possible to do so. We cannot expect men of business to forsake the railway, and return to the coach or posting-chaise; but we may try to persuade people to read a little more as a duty, and not for excitement alone, and at least to take their holidays more quietly, and for a time, at any rate, to potter about, and quietly study objects of interest around them. They would do their bodies more good if they took a quiet rest of the kind, while the mind, relieved from the strain of the hurrying life of the day, would expand, and would more readily find that it has other capacities than those which are intended for either the work of the counting-house, or, on the other hand, for the enjoyment of the passing pleasures of the moment.

We have been led into this train of thought by turning over the pages of Mr. Timmins's new book. It is a book, the issue of which we hail with sincere pleasure, not because the professed student of archæology will find much in its pages to help him, but rather, because it is just the sort of book which is wanted to make people ponder for a moment, and realize how much they lose by their present hurrying methods of taking their holidays. A book like this is calculated to recall them to more sober ways, showing them, as it does, how much of interest there is near at hand in the villages of our own country, villages which for beauty and charm, know no equals in any other land.

The book takes us to Pembrokeshire, and it points out the great interest which that county possesses in its ancient churches, and castles, and other buildings, as well as the many charms of constantly varying land-

\* *Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire*, by Henry T. Timmins (author of *Nooks and Corners of Herefordshire*), a descriptive work, fully illustrated, of the various scenes of historic, artistic, or antiquarian interest in the county; also by maps. (London: Elliot Stock.)

scape which abound on all sides. If a person wishes to bury himself for a season from the hurrying life of the day, where better can he do this, than in the village "city" of St. David's, which is, even yet, sixteen miles from the nearest railway-station, from which it is further separated by a series of seventeen intervening hills? In such a district it is only reasonable to find many old buildings untouched by modern changes, and probably in no other part of Great Britain is this so much the case as it is in Pembrokeshire.

The author starts at Tenby, better known, perhaps, than any other place in the county. It has many ancient remains, and has still preserved some of its surrounding walls. Mr. Timmins gives a pretty sketch of St. George's Gate, one of the old entrances to the town. A most unusual feature at Tenby is the steep flight of steps in the parish church leading from the nave to the chancel. It is uncommon, and seldom to be seen in the ancient churches of England or Wales. Mr. Timmins draws attention to the existence in private hands of an ancient chest,



ST GEORGES GATE. TENBY.

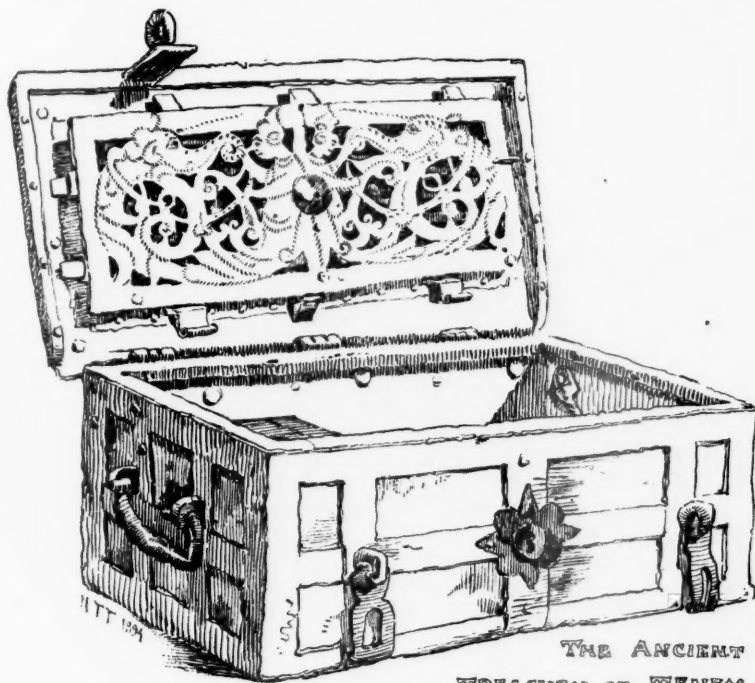
It was on his way from a fortnight spent at St. David's, that the writer of these lines first heard of the declaration of war between France, and Prussia. He has not been in Pembrokeshire since, but it is clear from an examination of Mr. Timmins's book, that little change has come over the ancient buildings during the quarter of a century which has since elapsed. Can the same be said of other parts? It is to be feared that the jerry-builder, and the ecclesiastical scraper and so-called "restorer" compel a negative answer to the question.

which once belonged to the corporation of the borough. It is one of those chests with a lock enclosed in open ironwork, filling the entire lid—a type of chest neither common nor exactly rare, but which has scarcely received the notice which it deserves from antiquaries. This example was, it seems, sold about five-and-thirty years ago, when it was bought by a local resident, in whose possession it still remains. Passing out of Tenby, Mr. Timmins gives two or three pretty pictures of Gumbreston and its church. The tower of the church is of a



distinctly local type. Square in plan, it slightly tapers to the top, where it has a sort of machicolated cresting. Other towers of this type are to be seen at Manorbere, at Castle Martin, in the town of Pembroke itself, and in other places near. The tower at Manorbere is a notable object in the landscape, and as seen from a distance, grouped with the castle, it presents a picture not easily effaced from the memory. Few more

primitive kind of vault, and is lighted by two or three narrow windows. A low doorway in the eastern wall gives access to a cell-like recess, just big enough for a man to turn round in. Here, according to a curious old legend, St. Govan sought shelter from his pagan enemies, whereupon the massy rock closed over him and hid him from his pursuers, opening again to release the pious anchorite so soon as the chase was over-



THE ANCIENT  
TREASURY OF TENBY.

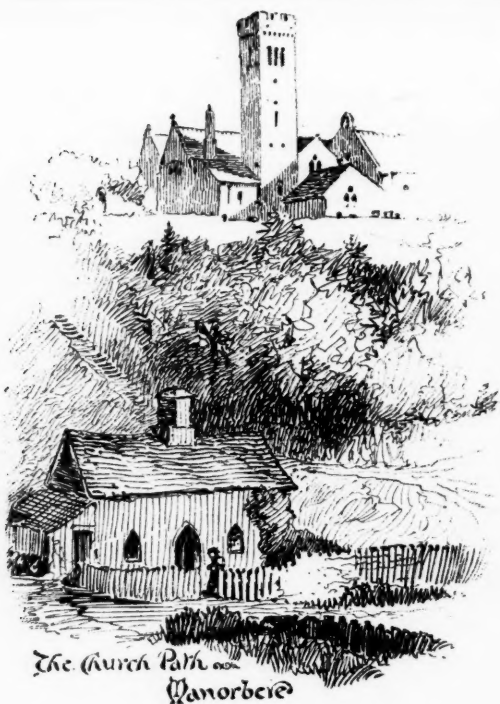
striking or interesting places are to be found anywhere than the old-world village we have named.

Passing by Pembroke, with the ruins of its stately castle, now a picturesque ruin, and Stackpole, with its fine tomb of the fourteenth century, we come to an interesting little building called St. Govan's Chapel. Of this a drawing is given. It is, Mr. Timmins tells us, "rudely constructed of weather-stained blocks of limestone, arched over with a

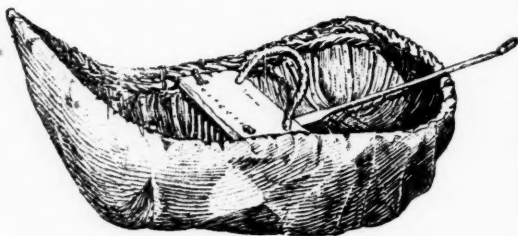
passed." We should like to know more about this hermitage, which seems to bear considerable likeness to some early structures in Ireland.

We have not space to linger with the author at Carew, to examine its well-known and fine pre-Conquest cross, or the stately and extensive remains of its once splendid castle. Haverfordwest, too, we must pass by, and St. David's, with all its attractions, is too well known, by drawings at least,





to permit us to linger long even there. The author gives a very tasteful sketch of a portion of the screen in St. David's Cathedral, an object, by the way, which has retained features of high importance from an ecclesiological point of view. The book, with its tasteful illustrations, suggests more, in fact, than it says. It opens



up a region, imperfectly known to the majority of English antiquaries, but it is not possible for us to spare more room to deal on the present occasion with the subject. Before, however, closing these notes we should like to borrow one more picture. That picture represents an object of more interest than, perhaps, anything else in the book; it is the picture of the coracle, still used on the river Teivy, by the fisher-folk in the pursuit of their calling. Surely this use of the ancient coracle is one of the most remarkable survivals to be met with in any part of the world.



We wish we could have devoted more space in order to draw attention to some of the other antiquities of Pembrokeshire. They merit a scientific examination by competent antiquaries. This, with the exception of a very few of the more notable of them, they have not as yet received. There is no local archaeological society that we are aware of in the county, and the Cambrian Archaeological Association, in spite of the excellent work it does, has too large an area to cover satisfactorily. We are compelled to bring these notes to a close, although we have but skirted along the outside of Mr. Timmins' book. If, however, what we have

said should (by calling attention to this neglected corner of Wales) lead to a systematic exploration of its antiquities by anti-



Haverfordwest.

quaries in the near future, we shall not regret the short space which we have devoted to these remarks.



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

### XIX.

**F**OR once I have a "lean" quarter, which I have in vain extended by a month in the hopes of obtaining fuller material. The only important excavation which has been in progress since my last article went to press in September is that at Birrens, where the Scotch Society of Antiquaries worked late into the autumn in order to complete their good work. There are also two new villas.

During the last few days a striking discovery has been announced from Canterbury, where evidence has been found to suggest

that St. Martin's Church is the successor of, and in part identical with, a Romano-British church with a western apse. If this prove to be the case, we shall have a curious result—the antiquity usually claimed for the church will be confirmed, and the reasons hitherto given for that antiquity will be totally upset. But the inquiry is hardly advanced sufficiently for inclusion in this quarter's Notes.

**THE SOUTH.**—Near Winchester Mr. Jacob has made experimental trenches across a Roman villa of some sort at Westwood, on the road from Silchester, through Winchester, to Salisbury. Flint walls, stone and brick tiles, drain-pipes, bones, etc., rewarded his search, which is plainly well worth continuing. Another villa has been noticed at Stansted Park, near Rowland's Castle, not far from Portsmouth; a red and white tessellated pavement was uncovered, but nothing further was done. The other discoveries recorded in the South are an illegible coin at Lewes, some interments at Rochester and (further north) at Cambridge, all of a very unimportant character.

**THE NORTH.**—The rest of England has produced, so far as I know, practically nothing since September. Birrens alone forms an exception in Scotland, and here very important results have been secured. The ground-plan of the fortress has been mainly laid down, and will shortly be published by the Scotch Society; till it is before us, detailed criticism would be useless. I have no doubt, however, having myself visited the excavations, that the plan will prove valuable. We may also expect a report to throw light on the very puzzling earthworks which form at present the walls of the fortress, and to put before the world three or four interesting inscriptions found in the course of the work. Of these one certainly dates from the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius; one may be contemporary, or a little earlier, perhaps belonging to Hadrian's reign. It is much to be hoped that the Scotch Society of Antiquaries will continue the excellent work which they have begun, and explore other Roman remains in Scotland. There is sore need of such an undertaking.

Oxford, January 5, 1896.

# The Account-Book of William Wray.

By the REV. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A.

The manuscript here printed by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, to whom it now belongs, is a paper book in a wrapper made of parchment, and lined with portions of a manuscript missal, which will form the subject of a separate note at the end. The book itself contains accounts of payments and receipts, kept by William Wray, a draper, haberdasher, and farmer, whose shop was in Ripon, and his farm probably at Hob Green near Markington, about four miles from the city, and in the parish of Ripon. He appears to have held the office of Wakeman in 1584 (see list below), and to have held a close called "The Ashes," belonging to the prebend of Givendale (*Mem. Ripon.*, iii. 337). In the Minster register of burials occurs, 1591, Nov. 10, "Isabell uxor Will'mi Wray de Ryppon." Beyond this we know nothing of the writer but what we may gather from his MS., which contains, beside his accounts, "The booke of fitenes or tentes within the Westriding of the county of Yorke, 1608, arranged under wapentakes; also a list of wakemen from 1400 to 1616, in which last year Hugh Ripley was last wakeman and first mayor. At several of the dates are given chronological notes relating to general and local history; also a copy of the will of William Hallyday,<sup>1</sup> of Wallerthwaite, about one mile from Markington, and other memoranda. These extraneous matters all occur in the middle of the book, but will here be printed after the accounts. The whole was most carefully transcribed some time ago by the Rev. J. W. Darnbrough, Rector of South Otterington, who has kindly allowed his MS. to go to press.



THIS book was mayd the xiiij<sup>th</sup> d[ay] of september in the xxxj<sup>st</sup> yeare of the quens mait<sup>y</sup> being Anno dni 15[89] Per me W<sup>m</sup> Wraye.

## [Payments]

Fo. 1. Payd to henrie Masonn the 12 of Octobr 1588 the soume of vis. viii<sup>d</sup>. for an Impost Finne<sup>2</sup> to the quens maiestie of xv akers lande, xv akers medowe, xv akers of pasture, lyinge w<sup>th</sup> in Markington,<sup>3</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> I did buye of Robt. halle. Witnesse Vincent horseman of . . .

Bought of lounge Tome<sup>4</sup> the 23 of aprill

<sup>1</sup> "Will'mus Halliday de Wallertwhaite (*sic*) Sepultus fuit 12 die Junii, 1607."—*Ripon Minster Register*.

<sup>2</sup> Possibly a free rent of the prebend of Givendale, then in the Queen's hands.

<sup>3</sup> Four m. S. of Ripon.

<sup>4</sup> "Long Tom" was probably some well-known commercial traveller of those days, taking his goods about with him on one or more pack-horses, and disposing of them to the local shopkeepers.

1588. Imp'm<sup>s</sup> ii pece cremosynge Duraunce,<sup>1</sup> iii<sup>l</sup>.; Item i pece tawnye buffing,<sup>2</sup> xxs.; Item ii pece blacke buffing, xxxiijs.; pay<sup>d</sup> in p<sup>t</sup> xiiis. vi<sup>d</sup>.; [restes behinde, vi<sup>l</sup>.].\*

Bought of Myles burtonn the 18 of July 1588. ii pece cre. duraunce, lvjs.; e one pece blacke duraunce, xxiijs.; e iii pece coler buffynges lijs.; e d: a gr<sup>s</sup> (*gross*) statute lace,<sup>3</sup> iijs.; Su'. vi<sup>l</sup>. xvijs.; payd in p<sup>t</sup> the sayme tyme, iij<sup>l</sup>. xvijs.; restes behind e to pay, iij<sup>l</sup>.; e payd in full the 25 of Julij, iij<sup>l</sup>.

Bought of Myles burtonn the 22 of august 1588. i pece cre. duraunce, xxvijs.; e i pece gren buffynge, xviijs.; e i pece wrought valure,<sup>4</sup> xxvs.; su' i iii<sup>l</sup>. xs.; pay<sup>d</sup> in p<sup>t</sup> xxxs.; restes to paye, xls.

[Bought of Myles burtonne the 18 of Fa 1588. ii pece of blacke buffynge, xxiijs.; e one pece valure, xxs.; e ii dosse' garteringe,<sup>5</sup> iijs.; su' lvjs.]\*

Rhe<sup>6</sup> of ann Slater of Scotton<sup>7</sup> the 7 of Maye for d: a stone of lynne<sup>8</sup> as it standyth in my booke at Knaresburgh, iij<sup>s</sup>.

Bought of Myles burtonn ii pece cre. dura., lvjs.; e i pece tawny buffynge, xixs.; e i gr<sup>s</sup> (*gross*) garteringe, xijs.; su' iii<sup>l</sup>. viis.; pay<sup>d</sup> in p<sup>t</sup>, xxxvijs.; sent more by Jhon grene the 4 of Julij, xls.; pay<sup>d</sup> to himself the 30 of June, xs.

Fo. 1v. . . . that christo dow . . . owes for W<sup>m</sup>. . . ioyson of Knaresburgh, ix. ijd.; . . . for the dette of W<sup>m</sup> Wilson of Knar., vjs.; . . . for Tho. Krages the 17 of Feb<sup>r</sup> 1589, vjs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

pay(d) for my father 1593:

. viii bushell of barlye, xiis.; beffe, xxij<sup>d</sup>.;

<sup>1</sup> Duraunce, a durable, closely-woven woollen material, also called "Everlasting"; supposed to have been used as a substitute for buff leather. It is referred to by Shakespeare and other Elizabethan writers. See N. E. D., under *Duraunce* and *Everlasting*.

<sup>2</sup> "Buffin" was "a coarse cloth in use for the gowns of the middle classes in the time of Elizabeth."—FAIRHOLT, quoted in N. E. D.

<sup>3</sup> Crossed out in MS.

<sup>4</sup> Some kind of laces, not lace, being sold by the gross. See fo. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Figured velure, or velvet?

<sup>6</sup> For "garterings" or garters; so "lace" for "laces," just above.

<sup>7</sup> This paragraph is crossed out in the MS.

<sup>8</sup> So apparently in MS., but must mean "received." See below.

<sup>9</sup> Probably the Scotton which is 6 m. S. of Ripon; there is another 18 m. N., near Richmond.

<sup>10</sup> Linen fibre, as prepared for spinning, probably for home use.

rent to henry Syme, viis. iij*d.*; Ite' iij*y* yards  
 p a d: blacke fresse,<sup>1</sup> vis. viii*d.*; Ite' iij yards  
 white cotton,<sup>2</sup> iis. i. 9. 9.

sent for the 20 of novebr 1589 thes peces:  
 Imp'm<sup>s</sup> d: ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) a pece iii stroy coler melan<sup>3</sup>;  
 Ite d: a pece w' (white) Jenes (?)<sup>4</sup>; Ite d: a  
 dosse' blacke lace<sup>5</sup>; Ite i*li*. covetre<sup>6</sup> thred;  
 Ite d*li*. spe<sup>7</sup> silke; Ite d*li*. londo' silke; Ite  
 iij*y* of colerd silke; Ite d: a dosse' fringe<sup>8</sup>  
 gloves at 8; Ite d. a dosse' at 5; Ite d: a  
 dosse' at 12.

[Bought more for my father 1593: Imp'm'  
 iii bushell rye, viis.; Ite vi bushell barlye,  
 xs. vi*d.*; Ite iii bushell more of Rie, viis. iij*d.*]\*

A cope of a note d*l*' by Moyses fowler  
 precher<sup>9</sup> the 17 of octobr 1601. touching  
 the poare Swourne men<sup>10</sup>: M'kyngton' cu'  
 Wallethwet<sup>11</sup>; Robt' hodgson, 2*d.* ob.; W<sup>m</sup>  
 Founder, 2*d.* ob.; Tho Bucke, 1*d.* o q.<sup>12</sup>;  
 Christopher Rogers, ob. et q.; Riche Eshe,  
 2*d.* ob.; Tho atkingson, 2*d.* ob.; Riche  
 atkingson, 2*d.* ob.; Tho Kettlesinge, ob.  
 et q.; Riche storer, 2*d.* ob.; M'maducke  
 Kettlesinge, 2*d.* ob.; Willm browne, 2*d.* ob.;  
 Nynia' Kaye, 2*d.* ob.; Raife yaite, ob. et q.;  
 Jho todde, 1*d.* o q.; Riche hodgson 1*d.* o q.;  
 Bria' sigesweke, ob. et q.; George hedelyay,  
 ob. et q.; M'maduke browne, 2*d.* ob.; W<sup>m</sup>  
 boswell, ob. et q.; W<sup>m</sup> Winde, 1*d.* o q.;

<sup>1</sup> Frieze, coarse woollen cloth, originally from Friesland.

<sup>2</sup> Cotton fabrics appear to have been in use in England in the fourteenth century (N. E. D.). The supply was then wholly from the East, and the word "cotton" is derived from the Arabic *qutn*.

<sup>3</sup> Probably straw-coloured Milan velvet or other fabric, whence, probably, "milliner."

<sup>4</sup> White jean, twilled cotton cloth, originally from Genoa.

<sup>5</sup> Black laces. See below, fo. 10 v. note.

<sup>6</sup> "Bought of a Coventre man." See later on, fo. 32. The city of Coventry was famous for a peculiar kind of blue thread, which, for the permanence of its colour, obtained the name of "Coventry true blue."

<sup>7</sup> Spa silk, fo. 7. Perhaps "Spanish."

<sup>8</sup> Fringed, as bishops' official gloves still are.

<sup>9</sup> Crossed out.

<sup>10</sup> Moses Fowler was apparently at this time engaged as a licensed preacher. He resigned the rectory of Sigglesthorne in 1593, and was appointed first Dean of Ripon in 1604. He was one of the vicars in 1601, hence, probably, his having to do with these alms.

<sup>11</sup> This has not been satisfactorily explained.

<sup>12</sup> Markington-cum-Wallerthwaite is still the name of the township.

<sup>13</sup> The *q* has a stroke and curl drawn through it to denote half a farthing.

M'maduke hawe, 1*d.* o q.: M'maduke White, ob. et q.; su' is iis. halfe a farthyng  
 wekeley w<sup>ch</sup> is xis. p a ob. every mounthe<sup>1</sup>  
 w<sup>ch</sup> comes to viii*li*. xvii*s.* vi*d.* ob. in the yeare  
 7*li*. 16*s.* 6*d.* ob. W<sup>m</sup> hallydaye; Richard  
 storer.

Almes wekely. Wallithwat.

Nynya' browne, 2*d.* ob.; W<sup>m</sup> smith, 2*d.* ob.;  
 uxur hodgson, 2*d.* ob.; Nynia' burnet, 2*d.* ob.;  
 W<sup>m</sup> hallydaye, 1*d.* o 3 q.; W<sup>m</sup> Kettlesinge,  
 1*d.* q.; M'maduke brathw', 1*d.* q.; Jho  
 smith, ob. q.; Jho kendall, ob. et q.; W<sup>m</sup>  
 Whiteloke, ob. et q.; Rich lemyng, 2*d.* ob.  
 ob.<sup>2</sup> et q.; su' wekely is xix*d.* et q. w<sup>ch</sup> is in  
 the mounth vis. vi*d.* w<sup>ch</sup> comes to in the yeare  
 iiii*li*. xis. vi*d.*<sup>3</sup>

#### [Receipts]

Fo. 2. \*Impm' henry Jenkesonn, wife for  
 wares: [Ite' W<sup>m</sup> horsema' of hilt<sup>4</sup> for wares,  
 iis. vi*d.*]\*; Ite' Iho bekerdicke of Warsell<sup>5</sup>  
 for wars, vs.; Ite' Robt browne wife of  
 gouthw<sup>6</sup> for wars, iis.; Ite thomas harland  
 for wares, lviijs. viii*d.*; [Rhe in p't the 13 of  
 septeb<sup>r</sup> 1586, xixs.; Rhe more the 12 of may  
 1587, xs.; Rhe more the 2 of Decebr 1589,  
 vis.; Rhe more the 22 of Januarij, 1589,  
 vi*d.*]\*; Ite M<sup>rs</sup> Harland for wares, xxs.; Rhe  
 for leding ii lodes of haye 1594, xij*d.*: Ite  
 francis Whelous of skaraye<sup>7</sup> for wares, ijs.;  
 Item Symo' Wreks for wares, xs. x*d.*; francis  
 barwike for wares, xxxijs. i*d.*; Rhe in p't at  
 two severall tymes, xxs.; \*[Ite' M<sup>r</sup> George  
 Warcope for wares, xxiijs. iij*d.*; \*Ite' the  
 executours of Robt kirkeby, xxxis.]\*; Ite'  
 Iho faucete of skelgate<sup>8</sup> owes me for wares  
 p lent monye, xixs.; \*[Ite' g<sup>e</sup>orge fawcet of  
 copgrave,<sup>9</sup> iis. viij*d.*]\*

1584: Ite' S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Mallory<sup>10</sup> gardiner,

<sup>1</sup> *I.e.*, every lunar month, of which months there are thirteen in the year.

<sup>2</sup> So in MS.

<sup>3</sup> Should be £4 3*s.* 5*d.*, if the weekly sum be 19*d.* and half a farthing ( $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*), but the daily items come to 19*d.* and  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per week, if we read ob. twice in the last entry, otherwise 19*d.* and  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

<sup>4</sup> Ilton, about two miles from Masham.

<sup>5</sup> Erased. A star before an entry indicates a cross in the MS.

<sup>6</sup> Warsill is about 6 m. S.W. of Ripon.

<sup>7</sup> Gowthwaite, in Nidderdale, near Pateley Bridge, which is about 10 miles S.W. of Ripon.

<sup>8</sup> Entered in different ink.

<sup>9</sup> Sharow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Ripon.

<sup>10</sup> In Ripon.

<sup>11</sup> Crossed out. <sup>12</sup> Copgrave,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of Ripon.

<sup>13</sup> Sir William Mallory, of Studley Magna and Hutton Conyers, both within a mile or two of Ripon.



iis. ix*d.*; Ite' W<sup>m</sup> Metcalfe for wares, viis. v*d.*; [e d: an ell duraunce dl' by my wife, xvii*d.*]\*†; Ite' Nycholas beane of Fontannce p'ke<sup>1</sup> for wares, xxijs. ij*d.*; Ite' tho Ripplaye xj p' of iii cardes, iijs. vi*d.*; [e a hatte, iijs. iii*d.*]\*†; 9. 10. 8.

Fo. 2v. . . rochester for wares, vis. iii*d.*; \*Iho' bentlaye of Kyrtlelington<sup>2</sup> for wares, xiiij*d.*; francis browne for wares, iijs.; \*christopher Wayd for wares, iijs. x*d.*; \*Elias procketer of Warsell<sup>3</sup> for wares, xxvjs.; christopher glew for wares, xxijs. vii*d.*; \*barnard atkyngsonn of sharaye<sup>4</sup> for wares, xs. v*d.*; \*W<sup>m</sup> to'sonn wife of rippo' for wares, vs. v*d.*]\*; Jho Willbye of Kirtelyngtonn for wares, iijs. i*d.*; barnard becke<sup>5</sup> wife of langthorpe, x*d.*; Richard coke for wares, iijs.; \*Mycaell trattels for wares, vjs. ij*d.*; W<sup>m</sup> batte of pannal<sup>6</sup> for wares, vii*d.* ij*d.*; [Rhe in p't 29 of June 1588, iijs.]\*†; Katherine lowirie for wares, iijs. v*d.*; Antony ducket for wares, xs.; Thomas brath<sup>7</sup> of evestonn<sup>8</sup> for wares, ijs. iii*d.*; 9. 10. 8.

Fo. 3. M<sup>r</sup> Matesonn for wares, ix*s.*; M<sup>rs</sup> Benson for wares, iis. iii*d.*; the executours of Jho Smithe of Ripplaye<sup>9</sup>: [Jho lowson M<sup>r</sup> Warcopps<sup>8</sup> man, xxijs. x*d.*; (e for M<sup>r</sup> askeu, xxijs. ij*d.*; e for tafete, xxijs. fustyo<sup>11</sup> lace e harden, xxijs. i*d.*; e the 2 of June 1587, a dossen e a d: silke, ix*d.*; e d: an ell wat leven taffete, xxijs. x*d.*)\*†; Alex<sup>d</sup> salmo<sup>12</sup> lynded for wares, xxvjs.]\*; 2. 8. 11.

† In different ink.

<sup>1</sup> Fountains Park was originally that which was contained within the outermost enclosing wall around the Abbey. It now forms part of Studley Park.

† In different ink.

<sup>2</sup> Kirklington, 6 m. N. of Ripon.

<sup>3</sup> Stephen Procter of Warsill bought the Fountains estate in 1596-7, and built Fountains Hall.

<sup>4</sup> Sharow.

\* Crossed out.

<sup>5</sup> On the left bank of the Yore, close to Borough-bridge, 6 m. S.E. of Ripon.

<sup>6</sup> Near Harrogate, 13 m. S. of Ripon.

† Entered in different ink.

<sup>7</sup> Eaveston, 6 m. S.W. of Ripon.

<sup>8</sup> The Warcopps were of East Tanfield.

<sup>9</sup> Simon Askew, Mayor of Ripon in 1600.

<sup>10</sup> Taffeta was a thin silken stuff; the word is of Persian origin.

<sup>11</sup> Fustian was originally woven at Fustat (another name for Cairo), on the Nile, with a warp of linen thread and a woof of cotton, and showing a velvety pile on one side.

<sup>12</sup> A strong coarse textile made of "hards," i.e., coarse flax, or the refuse of flax or hemp.

† Not explained.

† Entered in different ink.

\* Erased.

S<sup>r</sup> Robt Owtherit knight,<sup>1</sup> iiij*l.* v*d.*; Nycolas holme for wares, ijs. ix*d.*; \*[Jho Wheatlaye<sup>2</sup> for wares, ijs. ix*d.*; \*W<sup>m</sup> Jhon'son mynsterell for wares, iijs. vii*d.*]\*; M<sup>r</sup> Wardell for wares, ijs. x*d.*; M<sup>r</sup> Dixon for wares, iiij*l.* xs. x*d.*; [Rhe in p't the 27 of Dece<sup>b</sup>r iiij*l.* vs.]\*†; Marmaduke bowlynge for wares, vis. iii*d.*; W<sup>m</sup> grayme for wares, xvi*d.*; Nycolas caruther wife for wares, xs.; \*[Thomas sharaye of Muncketon<sup>3</sup> for wares, xvi*d.*; \*Jhames smithe of M'kyngton for wares, xvii*d.*]\*; 4. 5. 6.

Fo. 3v. \*M<sup>r</sup> rokesby for wares, xxxvjs. ij*d.*; \*[Rhe in p't, xxxiis. iii*d.*]\*†; \*Stephe' atkyngson of Witton<sup>4</sup> [for wares, iijs. v*d.*]\*; Richard browne wife of cowtus,<sup>5</sup> iijs. iii*d.*; Jho Whelous of Thornetonn woodes,<sup>6</sup> iijs. ix*d.*; \*Sparlynge hatter for wares, ijs. x*d.*; \*George Mautus of Sawlaye<sup>7</sup> for wares, xxijs. ix*d.*; Elizabeth browne of thorpeunderwoode,<sup>8</sup> xs. x*d.*; Thomas atkyngson for W<sup>m</sup> hassell, xvi*d.*; M<sup>r</sup> Stubes p'son of Waithe<sup>9</sup> for wares, ls. ij*d.*; Robt clarke smythe of Kirkegate,<sup>10</sup> xxi*d.*; \*W<sup>m</sup> younge of Nyde,<sup>11</sup> iis. vi*d.*]\*; Raife Yetes wife of M'kyngtonn, xxi*d.*; \*M<sup>r</sup> Middleton<sup>12</sup> of Whitelife<sup>13</sup> xxijs. vi*d.*; Robt More or his executours, iijs.; [Jho Wilson pedler for wares, viij*l.* xs.]\*; [Rhe xlvis.]\*†; 15. 2. 8.

Fo. 4. \*M<sup>r</sup> Jho Mallorie<sup>14</sup> for wares, vi*l.* xs.; M<sup>r</sup> Samo' for wares, vi*l.* xxijs. i*d.*; Rhe in p't, xls.; Rhe more, xls.; \*[Bria' ullithorne of slennyngfourthe,<sup>15</sup> iijs. x*d.*; \*Robt stevens of Kyllingall<sup>16</sup> for a hatt, vjs. vi*d.*; \*Thomas

<sup>1</sup> A form of Outhwaite; person not yet identified.

<sup>2</sup> Wm. Wheatley was Mayor of Ripon in 1552.

<sup>3</sup> Bishop Monkton, 3½ m. S. of Ripon.

<sup>4</sup> East Witton is two miles below, and West Witton four above Middleham in Yoredale. East Witton is seven miles from Masham.

<sup>5</sup> Colthous, a hamlet a mile above Gowthwaite in Nidderdale.

<sup>6</sup> In the township of Bishop Thornton, 3½ m. N.N.W. of Ripley.

<sup>7</sup> Sawley, about 5 m. S.W. of Ripon.

<sup>8</sup> In the parish of Little Ouseburn, 10 m. S.E. of Ripon.

<sup>9</sup> Wath, 4 m. N. of Ripon. Henry Stubbs was instituted rector March 9, 1569, and was buried at Wath in 1619.

<sup>10</sup> In Ripon.

<sup>11</sup> Nidd, 6½ m. S. of Ripon.

\* Erased.

† Entered in different type.

<sup>12</sup> John Middleton, Gent., was mayor in 1597.

<sup>13</sup> Whitcliffe, about 1 m. S.W. of Ripon.

<sup>14</sup> Of Studley, eldest son and heir of Sir William Mallory, of Studley and Hutton; afterwards Sir John. Mem. Fountains, ii. 322, 325.

<sup>15</sup> Slennyngford, 5 m. S.W. of Ripon.

<sup>16</sup> Killinghall, 8 m. S. of Ripon.



eshe for wares, xiijs. iiij*d.*]\*; cutbert gashe for wares, viijs.; [Rhe' in p't the 27 of August 1588, xij*d.*]\*; W<sup>m</sup> collynge for sowertyshipe, iijs. viiij*d.*; [Rhe in p' the xij of February 1587, x*d.*; Rhe more the 19 of Decebr, xvij*d.*]\*; \*Jhames burtonn of kyllnyngall, iijs. ij*d.*]\*; \*Raife dowson wife of tanfild,<sup>1</sup> iijs. ij*d.*; \*[W<sup>m</sup> Wharton for lent mony e wares, xvij*d.*]; \*W<sup>m</sup> hebde' of Ripplay<sup>2</sup> for a hatt, vs.; \*[Rhe in p't, ijs. viij*d.*]\*; \*[Oswauld grensyde for wares, xxijs.; \*Rhe in p't, xxijs. viiij*d.*; \*Ales Jhonsonn, M<sup>r</sup> Warcopess' wife syster, xvs. viij*d.*; \*M<sup>r</sup> Marche for wares, xxijs. ix*d.*; \*Rhe in p't the 7 of decebr, xvs.]\*; \*Jho thorneto' for M<sup>r</sup> Myles Stavelaye,<sup>3</sup> viijs. id.; 20. 16. 3.

(To be continued.)



## Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

### PUBLICATIONS.

PART II., Volume VIII., of the TRANSACTIONS OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has been issued. It contains a number of short papers, together with a list of the members of the society, and a record of the meetings. Among the Proceedings of the society we see recorded, the vote of a guinea for the purchase of a cracked bell, of the thirteenth century, from one of the Leicestershire churches. Prefixed to the part is a plate, with a measured drawing and plan, of the Jewry Wall, but without any letter-press allusion to it. Among the more important of the communications, may be specified a description, by the Rev. E. H. Bates, of a stone, with an early representation of the Agnus Dei sculptured on it, which was removed to a rockery by some vandal from Shawell Church, when that edifice was rebuilt in 1865. An illustration of the stone is given. The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher contributes a paper on Lady Margaret Bromley. This is followed by a reprint from the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* of Dr. Cox's account of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery near Saxby. Mr. T. Harrold describes, very briefly, two pieces of foreign coloured glass at Sketchley Hall, one probably representing St. John the Baptist (certainly not the Good Shepherd, as Mr. Harrold suggests as an alternative); the other St. Bartholomew. Both were purchased in Flanders many years ago. These papers are followed by a "Calendar of

Leicestershire Wills from 1493 to 1558," compiled, with evidence of much care and pains, by Mr. Hartopp. It would have been better, if it had been possible to do so, had the calling of each testator been added, as with Dr. Collins's list of York Wills. Perhaps this was found to be impossible. Mr. Hartopp's Calendar (with an introduction) fills about forty pages, and is by far the most valuable feature of this part of the society's *Transactions*.



The second part of Volume XXII. of the Reports and Papers of the ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES has reached us. We cannot say that it strikes us as being up to the usual level of excellence. The fiftieth report of the Yorkshire Architectural Society records little else than an excursion in the summer to Kirby Moorside, and the "restoration" (apparently with approbation) of six Yorkshire parish churches, as well as of a "mission church" (whatever that may mean) at Ripon. Ten new members were elected in 1894, but the list of the thirty-two ordinary members seems to be in a state of confusion. Some of the newly-elected members are included in it, while others are not. The society is, and has been for some years, in a moribund condition. It would be better if it were to be dissolved, and the members transferred to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. The income of about £70 is at present practically wasted.

In the Lincolnshire section the Rev. W. O. Massingberd contributes a paper on "Some Ancient Records relating to the Manor of Langton and its Lords." The Rev. A. R. Maddison also contributes a paper on the "Lincolnshire Gentry during the Sixteenth Century."

The Northampton and Oakham Architectural Society's section contains a paper (with two illustrations) on a desecrated chapel at Shutlanger in the parish of Stoke Bruerne, which is contributed by that veteran antiquary Sir Henry Dryden.

The Leicestershire section contains a continuation of "Documents Relating to Leicestershire preserved in the Episcopal Registry at Lincoln" from the previous number.

In the Worcestershire portion Mr. Willis-Bund contributes a paper on "Some Passages in the Early History of Evesham Abbey," and Dr. Cameron a paper on the "Parish Church of Blockley." The part is too heavily weighted with documentary and other similar matter. The only illustrations are those, two in number, which are given in Sir H. Dryden's paper.



PART III. of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRANSACTIONS for the year 1895 has just been issued to members. It contains a further instalment of "The Ottley Papers Relating to the Civil War," by Mr. William Phillips; "The Family of Ottley of Pitchford," by Lord Hawkesbury; "Monumental Brasses in Shropshire," with twenty-three illustrations, by Mr. Mill Stephenson; besides several of the reports issued by the Congress of Archæological Societies. The volume for the year 1895 contains nearly 500 pages.

Lord Hawkesbury's paper contains an interesting account of the monuments in Pitchford Church. The earliest is a wooden effigy of Sir John de Pitchford,

<sup>1</sup> Tanfield, 5 m. N. of Ripon.

<sup>2</sup> Ripley, 7 m. S. of Ripon.

<sup>3</sup> Miles Staveley, of Ripon Park, succeeded his brother William 1598, and died 1612. He married Anne, daughter of Roger Wyther, of Copgrove.

who died in 1285. There are also several incised slabs of alabaster to various members of the Otley Family, all of the sixteenth century.

Volume XVII., Part VIII., of the Proceedings of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY contains the following papers: (1) A continuation of "The Book of the Dead" (with an illustration), by the President, Mr. P. Le Page Renouf; (2) "Water Rate in Ancient Babylonia," by Mr. Pinches; (3) "Egyptian Chronology," by Dr. Aug. Eissenlohe; (5) "Euphratean Stellar Researches, Part V., on the Archaic Lunar Zodiac," by Mr. Robert Brown, junr.

Number XVI. of the *Transactions* of the MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY has reached us. The society is one, which, as we have said before, deserves the cordial support of all students of ecclesiastical archaeology. The number before us, which is dated December 1, contains: (1) the fifth part of an account of the Brasses of Bedfordshire, by Mr. H. K. St. J. Sanderson, with a reproduction of a rubbing of the brass of John Launcelyn and his wife Margaret, at Cople, dated 1435; (2) a description, by Mr. W. W. Porteous (with a reproduced rubbing), of two brasses from Braughing Church, now in the museum at Saffron Walden; (3) the brass of an ecclesiastic, c. 1400, at Stanford-on-Soar, Nottinghamshire, by Mr. H. E. Field. This is also similarly illustrated, and Mr. Field states that it is the earliest instance of a priest holding a chalice. He assigns the brass (the legend of which is missing) to Geoffrey Simon de Dereham, who was instituted to the rectory of Stanford in 1380, or to John Clyff, instituted in 1412, and who died in 1423; (4) an account of the matrices and brasses in Norton Disney Church, Lincolnshire, by Mr. Sanderson; (5) a description, by Rev. C. G. R. Birch, of the addition, at the writer's cost, of a fresh head to the fine brass of Dr. Walter Hewke, at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the original head having been lost some 150 years ago. The restoration has been very carefully done, and the new head is copied from the similar brass of a provost, in the collegiate church of Tattershall; (6) Dr. Fairbank contributes an illustration of the well-known brass of John Wybarne and his two wives, at Ticehurst, in Sussex. This is followed by (7) an account of the brasses and matrices at Newark-on-Trent. The Number concludes with some short notes on various brasses, etc. Persons desiring to join the society, or to obtain any of the publications, should communicate with O. J. Charlton, Esq., 46, Eldon Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Part IV. of the *Portfolio* of the same society has also been issued. It contains rubbings of the brasses of the following persons: Sir William D'Isen (matrix only), c. 1300, at Norton Disney, Lincolnshire; Margaret de Camoys, c. 1310, at Trotton, Sussex; Robert Wynteryngham (Canon and Prebendary of Ledington in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and Provost of the Chantry of Cotterstock), 1420, at Cotterstock, Northants; John Burgoyne and his wife Margaret, 1505, at Impington, Cambs; Thomas Ffromond and his wife Elizabeth, 1542, at Cheam,

Surrey (this is an interesting and complicated palimpsest); Jacob Vezelini, Esquire, "Borne in the Cittie of Venice, and Elizabeth his wife borne in Andwerpe of the Auncient Houses of Vanburen and Mace," 1607, at Downe, Kent. (Jacob Vezelini was patentee for the manufacture of drinking-glasses.) There is no need for us to say more than that the fourth part fully maintains the excellent character of the three which preceded it. It can be purchased for half-a-crown from the treasurer of the society, O. J. Charlton, Esq., 46, Eldon Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The plates are by Mr. Griggs, of Peckham, and continue to testify to the excellent work he turns out.

We have received from Stockholm Part XVI. (numbers ii. and iii.) of the *Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*, edited by Dr. Hans Hildebrand, Antiquary Royal of Sweden. It contains two papers. The first, which is an important one, and of general interest to antiquaries, is by Hr. Rutger Senander: "On some Archaeological Discoveries made in Boggy Ground." The second paper, by Hr. Axel Kock, is philological, and deals with the "Meaning of Certain [Swedish] Words and Expressions." The part can be obtained from Messrs. Wahlström and Widstrand, of Stockholm, for 1 kr. 25 c. (about 1s. 6d.). It is wholly written in Swedish. The first paper is illustrated with eight woodcuts in the text.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

The January meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on the 13th ult., Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., in the chair.—The first paper read was a notice, by Mr. A. Hutcheson, of an early inscribed mural monument, and of an undecorated sculptured stone, preserved in the parish church of Tealing. The mural slab, of which a cast has been presented to the Museum by Mr. Hutcheson, possesses the exceptional interest of being the earliest known monument bearing an inscription in the vernacular Scots, the date being 1380. It commemorates a certain Master Ingram of Kethenys, priest, master of arts, and archdeacon of Dunkeld. His name appears in the register of the procurators of the English nation in the university of Paris, along with those of his brothers, John and Robert, all three being pupils of Master Walter de Wardlaw, another Scotsman, who was for a time rector of the university, and subsequently bishop of Glasgow. The other stone is a fragment of a Celtic cross, sculptured with key patterns and two nondescript animals. Both stones appear to have been brought as building material from the site of the old church.—The Rev. R. S. Mylne then read a paper, in which he traced the succession of the Masters of Works to the Crown of Scotland, and gave the writs of their appointments from 1529 to 1758. The principal Master of Works was a recognised officer of the king's court from the time of James V. to the death of Queen Anne, and eventually the office was, to all intents and purposes, merged in Her Majesty's Office of Works. The object of the paper was to give a complete list of the Masters of Works, compiled from the original documents, which in most cases have preserved the

records of their appointments.—Mr. J. M. Mackinlay, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., also read a paper on the subject of river worship, in which he investigated the traces of that ancient cult that are still to be found in Scottish folklore, instancing the superstitions relating to the finding of drowned bodies in rivers, the water wraith, and the water kelpie, in some of which the spirit of the waters was supposed to appear in human shape, while in others it assumed other forms, notably those of the horse and the bull. River rhymes embodying animistic ideas, such as those of the "Blood-thirsty Dee" and the "Dowie Dean," and the dialogue between the Tweed and the Till, in which the latter boasts of drowning two men for the Tweed's one, were also referred to, and the healing as well as the destroying attributes of rivers and their pools commented on. Mr. Mackinlay pointed out, that such traces of fast vanishing superstitions were sufficient presumptions of the former prevalence of river worship in Scotland.



A meeting of the FOLK LORE SOCIETY was held on December 17, 1895, the President (Mr. Edward Clodd) in the chair.

Miss Hinuber, Mr. A. J. Eagleston, and Miss Eyre, were elected members of the society.

Mr. Gomme exhibited two cleft ash sticks used for the cure of rupture, presented by Mr. E. T. Lingwood to the president on behalf of the society—one from Reedham Market, in Suffolk, and the other from the county of Somerset, and also a photograph of the split ash in the museum at Taunton.

Mr. Gomme also exhibited on behalf of Mrs. Gomme: (1) A scalp lock ornament of silver used by the Indians for fastening the scalp at the back of the head; (2) A "sacramental cake" from the parish of Minnigaff, in Kirkcudbrightshire, sent by the Rev. W. Gregor.

Mr. Nutt, on behalf of Miss Eyre, exhibited a Burmese necklace, composed of small figures of Buddha.

Miss Samuel, on behalf of Miss Magnus, exhibited a number of objects from Fiji, including a stone axe used by Fijians before the discovery of the island by white men, a kave, a model of a native hut, a native comb, and a wooden sleeping-stool.

The secretary, on behalf of Miss Fulcher, exhibited some stones used as charms in Norfolk, and read a short description of each.

Mr. Basil Thomson read a paper on "Leprosy Stones in Fiji," by Dr. Corney. A discussion followed, in which the president and Messrs. Nutt, Gomme and Higgins, took part.

The president laid on the table a copy of Professor Kuno Meyer's "Voyage of Bran, son of Febal," with Mr. Nutt's essay on the "Celtic Doctrine of Rebirth," presented to the society by Mr. Nutt.

A paper "On the Folk-lore of the Isle of Lesbos," by Mr. W. H. D. Rouse, was afterwards read by the president, who also exhibited an ornament of plaited corn (the first ears of harvest), illustrative of a harvest custom in that island. This was sent by Mr. Rouse for the museum. Mr. Rouse's paper was followed by a short discussion, in which Messrs. Nutt and Kirby took part.

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on December 27, two donations to the museum were announced. One was from Mr. Charles L. Bell, and is a stone box, 16 inches in diameter, which he has found in his house at Woolsington. It is of about 1400 A.D., and represents two figures, one a male, the other a female, clasped.

The other gift was from Mr. S. S. Carr, and is a fragment of a pre-Conquest Cross, from Tynemouth. Mr. Carr in presenting the stone contributed a brief account of its character, and of its recent discovery.

The following is Mr. Carr's account of the stone:

"For some time past workmen have been employed with the erection of some new brick buildings at Tynemouth Castle. In connection with this work a deep cutting has been made for the purpose of laying the drains. Whilst the work has been carried out a few carved stones of interest have been excavated; they include a spandrel, a double-headed capital, some pieces of detached shafts of Gothic design, and the Saxon stone. The site where the latter was found may be described as in front of the south-west gateway of the large magazine; this point is due south of the west front of the ruins. The position was pointed out by one of the workmen, and I am enabled, through the kindness of Mr. A. E. Ingledew, to show the position on a map he has prepared for me. On looking into the cutting it was easy to observe that it, at parts, ran through stones and lime jumbled together, which had evidently been put there to raise the ground level. The patterns on the stone are bold and beautiful; they were mostly filled up by mortar when it was found, from which it was evident it had been built into some church or monastic building. The stone being carved on three sides shows it has formed part of a cross. The plain moulding which runs up the edge of the face and sides remains partly continued round the bottom, which shows the stone has belonged to the shaft. The pattern on its face consists of four sets, at least, of double interlacings between plain bands. The face measures  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the top, and 12 inches across the bottom, the sides of it being  $12\frac{3}{4}$  and  $13\frac{3}{4}$  inches. From these measurements it will be seen the shaft tapered. The pattern on the sides of the stone is formed of single interlacing, and differs in this respect from that on the face. These sides also taper and measure, top 8 inches, bottom  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, sides between 13 and 14 inches. I think the finding of this stone at Tynemouth has an especial interest, as of all the repeated exertions to establish churches there in Saxon times only one or two stones have been found, and this one adds to an evidence which antiquaries cherish more than literary testimony, with which in this case we are fortunately well provided. The dates of the Saxon churches in connection with one of which the cross would be erected are, firstly in 626, a church of wood, which was rebuilt by King Oswald. It was destroyed by the Danes, and restored by Ecgrid. It was again plundered by them in 788, 792, 800, 865, and partly rebuilt again and destroyed in 876; finally a Saxon church it was rebuilt and wasted in 1001."

At the same meeting Mr. Maberley Phillips, F.S.A., exhibited and read a communication on two seven-

teenth-century letters relating to Newcastle: (i.) From the king (signed by Henry Bennet) to the mayor and aldermen of Newcastle, dated September 21, 1664; (ii.) From Clarendon to Sir James Clavering, mayor of Newcastle, dated September 17, 1664.

The number for 1896 of the transactions of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS is well advanced, and will be ready for issue to the members in April. It will contain several important papers, including a very long and important one by Chancellor Ferguson on "The Collection of Local Chapbooks in the Bibliotheca Jacksoniana in Tullie House"; a report by Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., on the excavations made by the society in the summer of 1895 on the Roman Wall in Cumberland, and the startling discovery of the *murus caespitiatus*, mentioned in our number for last November. This will be illustrated with elaborate plans and sections by Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, of Newby Grange, near Carlisle. Connected with this subject is a record-breaking paper by Professor Pelham, F.S.A., "The Roman Frontier System," which appears in this forthcoming number of Transactions, and, to most people, will open out a long vista of novel but well-substantiated views. Other papers will be one by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, entitled "MS. (seventeenth century) Epistles of Early Friends"; two by Dr. Harnell on "Local Heraldry," and an exhaustive one by the Rev. H. Whitehead, on "The Parish Registers in Brampton Deanery."

The society has not yet settled upon its programme of work for the present year. A part will certainly be the excavation of the domestic buildings of Furness Abbey, under the supervision of Mr. St. John Hope. Over £160 of the £200 required has already been contributed. The excavations *per lineam vallii* in Cumberland will be resumed in the summer with a view to exploring the system of roads connected with the Great Barrier, and of also finding further traces of the *murus caespitiatus*. A project is on foot for repeating in 1896 the pilgrimage along the Roman Wall from sea to sea, made in 1886 under Dr. Bruce, with Chancellor Ferguson and Mr. Blair as his adjutants. The executive of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society are strongly of opinion that this year the pilgrimage should commence at the west end of the Great Barrier, and not, as in 1886, at the east. The pilgrimage may possibly become a decennial performance, and it would be only reasonable that it should start alternately from each end.

The annual meeting of the ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF NORTHAMPTON AND OAKHAM was held on December 9, 1895, Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., presiding. There was a good attendance of members. Mr. C. A. Markham, the hon. secretary, presented and read the Annual Report. This showed that the society is in a flourishing condition, having only lost six members during the year, and having elected twenty-seven new members. The Rev. E. L. Tuson, the hon. treasurer, then read the treasurer's report. This also showed a con-

siderable improvement in the financial position of the society.

Mr. C. A. Markham then read a paper on "The Ancient Stone Crosses of Northamptonshire." The crosses were illustrated by drawings made by Sir Henry Dryden and Mr. Markham, and by engravings lent by Mr. S. Beattie. In Northamptonshire there are about a dozen fragments of pre-Conquest crosses, some of them covered with unusual designs. The county also possesses two of the three remaining Eleanor crosses erected by Edward to the memory of his Queen. That at Geddington is in a good state of preservation, and has scarcely been touched by the hand of the restorer. There are also the remains of twenty-one churchyard crosses, twenty market crosses, and six roadside crosses still existing in the county. Most of these structures are very simple and fragmentary, but many possess considerable beauty and interest.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

RAMBLES AND STUDIES IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA AND DALMATIA. By Robert Munro. Cloth, 8vo., pp. xx, 395. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons. Price 12s. 6d. net.

This book pleases us very much. If we were asked for an example of how archaeology might be reasonably presented, in a popular manner, without injury to the scientific side of the subject, we should be disposed to point to Dr. Munro's book, as an instance of the way in which this can be done. Those who only know Dr. Munro, as a scientific writer of solid, and rather stiff material on lake-dwellings and prehistoric archaeology, will scarcely be prepared for the varied elements of interest in this work. It had its origin in an invitation, which Dr. Munro accepted, to attend an archaeological congress at Sarajevo during the summer of 1894. "The *raison d'être* of the book is," the author states in the Preface, "to give an abbreviated account of the attractions—scenic, social, and scientific—of a portion of the Balkan Peninsula, which, till lately, was almost inaccessible and unknown to the people of Western Europe." Perhaps, there may be a few stray antiquaries, who will complain that the book is not all stern archaeology from title-page to finish. There may be, too, an even larger number of the public, who will skip the archaeology as dry. A far larger number, however, including most antiquaries, will pass, we feel pretty confident, a very favourable verdict on the book. In it, we learn for the first time, a great deal about the country and its present inhabitants. This, too, from the pen of a thoughtful observer, who also gives a clear and scientific account of certain notable prehistoric antiquities. It was to confer as to the latter, that the congress was summoned by the local



government. They are: (1) A great neolithic station at Butmir; (2) a fortified camp and hut-dwellings at Sobunar; (3) the cemeteries and *burgwälle* distributed over the high plateau of Glasinac; (4) the

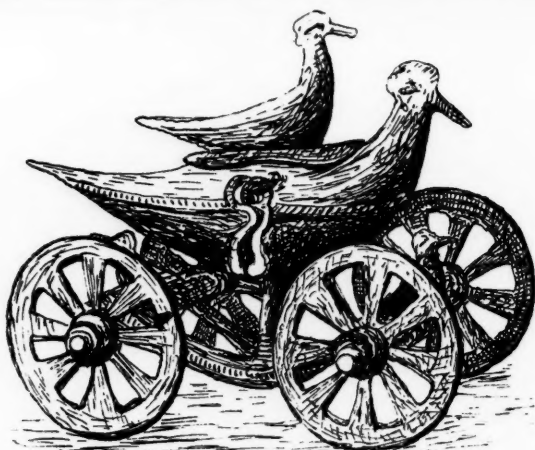
the reasons for arriving at it. It is interesting to find him, at Butmir, taking a distinct line of his own, and loyally supporting his old friends the lake dwellers in a claim to have been the original



BOGOMILE GRAVESTONES, RADMILOVIC, HERZEGOVINA.

prehistorico-Romano necropolis at Jezerine. For an account of each of these, we must refer the reader to Dr. Munro's pages, where he gives the different theories propounded as to them, and when he differs from his colleagues, his own opinion, together with

settlers there. As only a portion of the ground at Butmir had been explored at the time of the congress, it seems premature to be very decided as to some of its peculiarities. That it was the work of neolithic man there seems no dispute; but whence



BRONZE WAGGON, 6 INCHES HIGH, FOUND IN 1880.

the people came who settled there, or what was the exact nature of their habitations, does not seem so clear, and the members of the congress came to no unanimous decision on these points. The *burgwille* in the Glasinac district Dr. Munro compares to the hill-forts of Scotland. About thirty of them have been noted, but, as Dr. Munro finds it impossible to attempt to give a systematic account of the remarkable assortment of relics collected from these tumuli, all we can do is, in this case also, to refer the reader to the pages of Dr. Munro's book, where he will find a general account of these objects, as well as a large number of illustrations of typical and notable examples. Many of the objects found in these hill-forts are of a very remarkable character as, indeed, a bronze waggon in the form of a bird, and 6 inches in height, which was accidentally discovered in 1880, itself testifies. We are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers for the use of the accompanying illustration of this notable object. In regard to them, more than at Butmir, the members of the congress differed, and, indeed, well they might.

In the latter part of the book Dr. Munro turns to other subjects, including early Christian remains, and he makes some interesting comparisons of the interlaced work of Dalmatia and the north of Italy, with that of Scotland. At the end of the book there is an account of the Bogomile gravestones, which are, we think, very little known in England. The accompanying illustration (for the use of which we are also indebted to the publishers), will show what strange things they are, and how peculiar a feature of the landscape they must be in those parts where they exist. Who, and what the Bogomiles were, is not very clear. Dr. Munro is inclined to think that the Bogomile was a sort of Protestant before the Reformation, an opinion, which we must confess, that we do not share with him.

The book is, as the reader may judge from what we have said, full of interest from beginning to end.

It is both a pleasant book of travel in a country little known to Englishmen, and it also introduces the antiquary to some very important archaeological objects and discoveries. We ought not to omit to say, that it is profusely illustrated with a number of admirable photographs of the country and the antiquities, besides several engravings as well. If there is a complaint to be made, it is that there is no map—only two or three small sketch plans.

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AN ARCHITECTURAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCHES OF SHROPSHIRE. By D. H. S. Cranage, M.A. Part II., The Hundred of Munslow. Wellington: Hobson and Co. Price 10s. 6d.

We spoke favourably of the first part of this work when it appeared, and we pointed out at the same time a few weak points, which were to be detected here and there. The friendly criticisms of other archaeological publications were much to the same effect. We are very glad to see that Mr. Cranage has not been above listening to what was said; and of this second part of his work, it is a pleasure to be able to speak with almost unstinted praise. The hundred of Munslow includes within its borders, several churches with features of more than common interest. Of these the following (which are illustrated) may be named: Ashford Carbonel, with two deeply splayed Norman lights and above them a pointed oval window like the *vesica piscis*, in the east wall—a most interesting arrangement; Bromfield, with its remarkable painted chancel-ceiling of 1672; Easthope, with an hour-glass of 1662 attached to the pulpit; St. Lawrence Ludlow, one of the stateliest of our midland churches, and to which Mr. Cranage necessarily devotes several pages, and of which a number of excellent illustrations are given; St. Mary Magdalen (or the Round Church), Ludlow, one of the five round churches of England; Munslow, with some early features, old glass, a fine "Flanders kist," and last, but not least, a charming wooden porch of

the fourteenth century; Staunton Lacey, with much pre-Conquest work; and Stokesay, with a fine ceiled pew. These are only a very few of the more notable buildings and objects dealt with in this part, of what promises to be, a valuable addition to existing books on English ecclesiastical architecture. Thirty churches are included in the hundred of Munslow, of which thirteen full-page plates, three ground-plans, besides a number of illustrations in the letter-press, are given.

We are exceedingly glad that Mr. Cranage has had the good sense to profit by the criticisms passed on the first part of the book. The illustrations, which are photographs specially taken by Mr. Martin J. Harding, ex-President of the Shropshire Camera Club, deserve their share of praise.



ENGLISH MINSTRELSIE. Edited by S. Baring-Gould. Vol. iii. Cloth, 4to., pp. xxxiv, 115. Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. Price 10s. net.

We have already explained the scope and characteristics of this work in the notices of the two previous volumes, so that it is unnecessary to say more, than that the third volume fully maintains the excellent features of its two predecessors. It will suffice, therefore, if we briefly indicate its contents. It opens with a "Sketch of the History of the English Opera," which contains portraits of Purcell, Carey, and others, besides facsimiles of their musical scoring. This sketch, which is unsigned, but which we take to be by the editor, occupies some twenty-four pages, and seems to us to be very well done. It is immediately followed by the "Notes" to the songs contained in the volume. These do not include quite so large a number of old songs as the two preceding volumes, but among the songs included, there are many old favourites, of a fair and respectable age. We may mention, "My mother bids me bind my hair," the music of which is by Haydn; "The gallant poacher," a widely-known and popular folk-song; "Love in thine eyes for ever plays," by William Jackson; "Hey ho, what shall I do?" and others.

Yielding to a criticism, which it seems has been passed in certain quarters on the work, that its contents are not arranged in chronological order, the publishers announce that they intend to issue, in vol. viii., a full chronological index, in addition to an alphabetical index. They also add, "We would point out that the arrangement of the work was adopted with a view to give in each volume a suitable variety, and, as far as practicable, a representative selection, so that the book might be useful if carried into a neighbour's drawing-room, and the form—viz., light, portable volumes, bound engraving, etc.—is a further carrying out of this object."

We confess that it seems to us, that the objection which has been raised, because the contents are not arranged according to date, is a little far fetched. Of course, a good deal can be said in favour of such an arrangement, but we think the arrangement which has been adopted is really the better one, and a chronological index at the end of the book ought to suffice in this respect. The printing, and general get-up of the work leave nothing to be desired.

THE ELEMENTS OF PLAINSONG. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 91 (and 29 pages of music).

THE SARUM GRADUAL. A Dissertation, etc. By W. Howard Frere. Cloth, large 4to., pp. 102. London: Bernard Quaritch (for the Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society).

By the two societies which have been founded within the last few years, the Henry Bradshaw Society, and its slightly older handmaid, the Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society, much excellent work has already been done. We have frequently had occasion to commend the publications of the Henry Bradshaw Society, but those of the Plainsong Society have not, quite so frequently, come under our closer observation. Both societies are primarily, in their inception, allied to the Church of England, though the work of both has, in practice, a much wider range. Of the publications of the two societies, those of the Henry Bradshaw Society have, hitherto, been (with one exception) less definitely Anglican, than those of the sister society.

Of the two books now before us issued by the Plainsong Society, the smaller publication, on *The Elements of Plainsong*, is almost wholly Anglican. It comprises a series of nine papers or lectures on plainsong, by Mr. Briggs, Mr. Abdy-Williams, the Rev. W. Howard Frere, and the Rev. G. H. Palmer. They are almost solely relevant to the services of the Church of England, and are thus scarcely suited for detailed notice, in a general magazine like the *Antiquary*. The names of the authors are a sufficient guarantee, that the contents of the book have been dealt with by competent hands. We should say that few more useful books could be found for careful consideration and study, in those Anglican churches where Gregorian music is in use, than this book. Some of Mr. Palmer's remarks on the singing of the Psalms seem to us remarkably apt, and very much to the point.

The larger of the books is of a general character. It was originally prepared as introductory to the facsimile of the *Sarum Gradual*, which was, however, issued separately, and which is now out of print. Mr. Frere modestly states that the book is only the first-fruits of a study devoted to the subject of the Gradual. It is divided into three parts. The first of these is a dissertation on the development of the *Sarum Gradual*, from the Gregorian Antiphonale Missarum. The second part contains Critical Notes on the Music of the *Sarum Gradual*, with special reference to the facsimile of four pages from four copies of the *Sarum Gradual*, which are given in the book. The third and last part of the book contains a Historical Index to the Contents of the Antiphonale Missarum, in general.

Few persons know more about the origin of certain of the ancient liturgical books of the Church than Mr. Frere does, and few are so competent to speak with authority regarding them. This work, even though Mr. Frere regards it as preliminary, contains not only much that will be new to most persons, but the carefully prepared index, which forms the third part, is of much interest and value. We ought to add a word of praise for the excellent character of the plates. A society which issues such good scholarly work, deserves the hearty support of all those who are interested, either from necessity or choice, in ecclesiastical music.

It ought not to have to look, as we fear it has, to liturgical students mainly, for the chief support it receives.

IN SEARCH OF GRAVESTONES OLD AND CURIOUS.  
By W. T. Vincent. Cloth, demy 8vo. (with 102 illustrations), pp. xii, 114. London: Mitchell and Hughes. Price 6s.

The saying that "Distance lends enchantment to the view" receives exemplification in a study of this book. Not that we mean in the least degree to suggest that Mr. Vincent is to blame for it, but when we contrast the monumental devices figured in this book with those of higher antiquity, it is impossible not to be struck with the ugly and even, in some instances, gruesome characters of these tombstones. The older effigies, whether sculptured in stone or engraved in brass, seldom call forth any sentiments other than those of admiration and appreciation. Now and then, indeed, it is true, but very rarely, a "cadaver" or a "shroud brass" is met with to jar upon the finer senses. Otherwise, the older memorials of the dead have nothing offensive about them, and are, indeed, for the most part, charming works of art. It is quite otherwise with most of the newer devices of the tombstones, which are dealt with in this book. They are, in many instances, distinctly nauseous and repulsive, and their study is hardly a more cheerful employment than that of funeral paraphernalia, or even of coffins themselves could be. Yet the book treats of a subject of very considerable interest, and if not exactly a lively or cheerful study, it is one which ought not to have been so entirely neglected as it has been. Mr. Vincent has opened a new field for investigation, and now that he has shown the way, we have no doubt he will find others to follow him, in spite of the gloomy character of the subject. He very truly observes in the Preface, "Books about Tombs there are many, and volumes of Epitaphs by the hundred; but of the Common Gravestones—the quaint and curious, often grotesque, headstones of the churchyard—there is no record. These gravestones belong to the past, and are hastening to decay. In one or two centuries none will survive, unless they be in museums. To preserve the counterfeit presentment of some which remain seems a duty." The book is divided into fourteen chapters as follows: (1) Old Gravestones; (2) The Evolution of Gravestones; (3) Professional Gravestones; (4) Artistic Gravestones; (5) A Typical Tramp in Kent; (6) More Typical Tramps; (7) Earlier Gravestones; (8) Reform among the Gravestones; (9) Preserving the Gravestones; (10, 11, and 12) Irish, Scotch, and Foreign Gravestones respectively; (13) Very Old Gravestones; (14) The Regulation of Gravestones. These titles are not altogether satisfactory, and it might not be difficult to criticise certain statements in the book itself, but in a pioneer work of the kind this would be scarcely fair. One omission we must note, and that is that no armorial headstones are given. Several headstones of this kind show much excellence of design and execution, and to some extent rescue the headstone of the last two hundred years, from the charge of being wholly inartistic. In Scotland, it is not infrequent to find the entire back of the headstones beautifully carved, with a shield of

arms, crest, and mantling. Examples of this type ought not to have been omitted. Among the more curious devices figured in the book, may be noted a stone at Woolwich, where a hand coming from above, is depicted in the act of placing an extinguisher on a tall candle in a candlestick. At Shorne, and elsewhere, are representations of the Good Samaritan. At Bermondsey there is a curiously ignorant adaptation of the *Manus Dei*, which is made to do duty as a pointer to the inscription below! What strikes the reader in turning over the pages of this interesting book, is that there is not a single Christian emblem to be found, unless, indeed, chubby little cherubs are specially Christian. It is only in the Irish and, presumably, Roman Catholic tombstones, that the cross is to be seen, and even there it is quite a subsidiary ornament. As for all the rest, the emblems are wholly pagan, and might more reasonably have come from a heathen land, than from a country whose people have openly professed the Christian faith for nearly fifteen centuries. We congratulate Mr. Vincent on having drawn attention to a neglected subject.



### Short Notes and Correspondence.

#### THE GLASS FORMERLY IN THE EAST WINDOW OF ST. KATHERINE CREE.

In the notes on the church of St. Katherine Cree, contributed by the Rev. W. J. Loftie to the December number of the *Antiquary*, it is stated that the lower panels of the east window formerly showed the arms of George I. Can any of your readers say when, and in what circumstances, these arms were placed in that position?

I ask, because there is some reason to think that in the first instance the arms of the East India Company occupied this post of honour. An entry in the last-issued *Calendar of State Papers, East Indies*, shows that on November 26, 1630, in response to a petition from the parishioners, the Company gave 100 marks "for glazing the east window of the church; which was thankfully accepted, with promise that the Arms of the Company shall be set up in the window for a memorial of their love to so religious a work."

I should be grateful to anyone who would assist me in finding out whether this promise was duly kept; and, if so, in what circumstances the arms were removed from the window.

It has been stated to me that the East India Company had an official pew at St. Katherine Cree, but I cannot say whether this really was so.

WILLIAM FOSTER.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.